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CHINESE EDUCATION.

PROGRESS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE LAST TWO YEARS.

PAPER BY DR. Y. P. TSAI, CHANCELLOR OF THE
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF PEKING.

An interesting account of the history and present condition of Chinese education was prepared for the Conference of the World Federation of Education Associations by Dr. Y. P. Tsai, Chancellor of the National University of Peking. In the absence of Dr. Tsai, the address was read by Mr. P. O. Chen.

After describing the advantages and disadvantages of the old-time educational system in China, Dr. Tsai said:-

China has now clearly recognised that the regeneration of her ancient civilisation will be a reality if the rising generations can be educated on new lines. The following facts, which show the progress and activities of the last two years, are worthy of consideration:-

INSTRUCTION IN SCIENCE.

In the first place, I should like to point out the emphasis laid on instruction in science. This has lately been a striking feature of Chinese education. In 1922, Dr. Paul Monroe, of America, visited China, and his observations confirmed the opinion of many concerning the defects of science instruction. On the invitation of the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education, following Dr. Monroe's recommendation, Dr. G. B. Twiss, of the Ohio University, went to China to assist in the improvement of methods of instruction in science subjects, such as mathematics, physics and chemistry, etc. Summer schools for science teachers were first held in 1924 in Tsing Hua College, Peking, and are now being held for the second time at the National South-Eastern University in Nanking. Apparatus, models and other scientific instruments, which had so far afforded enormous facilities for physical science in the West, have been improved and standardised in large numbers by the Commercial Press, Shanghai.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION.

The second point which concerns us is the missionary education in China. According to recent statistics, the total number of students in the Protestant institutions at present is probably near three hundred thousand, and the number of students under the training of the Catholic churches about two hundred and five thousand odd. There are promising signs that a certain tendency in the direction of an increase in students in these institutions is in progress. But as we all recognise, whenever a missionary school is founded, religious instruction of some sort is propagated, bringing about new effects and influences, thereby contradicting the traditional education. While neglecting Chinese history, literature and other important subjects, missions in China are now organising different sets of educational systems of their own, parallel to the Chinese Government system, which might prove in time irreconcilable elements in the Chinese national education. Moreover, the "genuine" belief, though not usually the professed precepts, of Chinese educators, is almost wholly against the teaching of religion to young children, who are merely so much material to be recruited and manufactured by their elders. If we respected the right of our children, whose tradition and environment are non-religious, we should educate them in such a way as to give them knowledge and the mental habits required for forming independent opinion.

MASS EDUCATION.

The third point is the movement for mass education. At the 1921 Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Education, held at Tsing-Hwa College, national organisation for the movement to remove illiteracy was planned, and the movement received immediate support and co-operation from all parts of the country. One of the chief policies for the movement is the adoption of spoken language, *Pai-Hwa*, in

its teaching and learning. Not only leading magazines, newspapers and novels are published in *Pai-Hwa* but also standard works on art, philosophy and social science. Consequently, in the space of two years' time, the students attending the popular classes amounted to something like two millions. It will not be long before we see a thorough system of compulsory education in China on the one hand, accompanied by taxation on "illiterates" on the other.

Then let us consider the library movement. In China libraries have been in existence since the Chow Dynasty, but school libraries have only recently come into being. Up to this year a dozen college libraries, with the best modern equipments, have been on record. On our delegates' departure for Europe to attend this Conference a National Library Association was in formation with the aim of promoting more libraries, of devising better methods of management and of drawing more readers, both ordinary and advanced, to utilise libraries. Our libraries are losing no time in working towards greater achievements.

STUDENT UNREST.

May I now, without any intention of being controversial, say a few words about the present students' unrest in China in connection with their National movement for liberty, which is a larger and urgent part of the prodigious world-question. We all here talk of promoting international peace through the schools. Outside the conference who will respond to it? In my opinion, we should begin by formulating plans for international goodwill and mutual understanding, fair and equal treatment among the nations from the present case of China. In China, there are at least between four hundred and five million people, and amongst them words and seethes continually the mental evolution started by modern education and prompted by the sacred gospel of justice and humanity. The twentieth century, will not be long enough to evidence the full results of this movement, but its developments are certain to modify profoundly all common political considerations both in Europe and America. As to the students themselves, I think I have made a statement somewhere also saying that modern education has indeed freed our students from the thrall of authority. Having this new movement in their minds the attitude of the younger Chinese generation towards all political problems has become extremely varied and composite. This students' movement, though characteristic of the present age (as reported from Paris, Havana, and elsewhere), has precedents in the Chinese history of Han and Ming Dynasties. From the educationists' point of view it is not altogether wrong if the student acts upon his capacity as a citizen, with the good faith and proper understanding of patriotism. Apart from this, the active movement has gained invaluable results for him by instilling into the younger mind ideals, interests and desires for social service, thereby equipping him with organising and administrative ability, and fostering leadership and fellowship. But it may, in the ordinary course of things, jeopardise the students themselves, and the new progress which they have made. It is a question both complicated and hazardous. It is on this account that our educationists go out to protect them with great sympathy and kindness and to seek some form of elastic control, while giving fair play to all of them, in order that the students may respond by a dispassionate study resulting in greater and more mature achievement. I cannot help trusting that we educationists, who have gathered here, will exert ourselves in a most moderating and conciliatory temper to recognise the vitality and value of promoting the world peace and find the best device with the spirit of generosity and fair play for this international course.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

BRITISH OPINION AND THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

THE NEED OF WATCHFULNESS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 22nd.

BRITISH OPINION AND CHINA.

The most intense interest is now taken in the problems in China which have for many weeks claimed the attention of the world, and this is in marked contrast to the attitude of almost complete detachment with which developments were viewed in the early stages of trouble. Of course, it would be futile for me to discuss this question at any length as it appears at the moment since the position may—and probably will—change before this letter reaches you. All that can be usefully said, therefore, is that responsible writers are now thoroughly alive to the real seriousness of the situation as it has unfolded itself by the boycott of British goods at Hongkong and elsewhere, and more particularly by the irregular blockade proclaimed by the gang in power at Canton.

I think public opinion can best be described as watchful and alert as regards what is going on in China, and the general feeling is that it behoves us to walk warily. "There is the more need to proceed cautiously," says the *Times* in a leading article this week, "since the Bolsheviks in Canton are obviously anxious to provoke some action by Great Britain that would turn the uncertain situation throughout China more definitely in their favour." It is stated by most of the commentators in the British papers that the Conference proposed by the Peking Government will give the Powers a real opportunity of concerting their policies in China. There is not much doubt in this country as to what ought to be done to deal with the agitators responsible for stirring up the Chinese, nor would there be any delay in effecting a peaceful settlement of outstanding differences between Britain and China were we free to act alone.

HOBBS'S RECORD.

The news of the week here has not been any questions of foreign or domestic politics or trade, but can be summed up in the phrase on the newspaper contents bills, "Hobbs Has Done It." Jack Hobbs, the Surrey batsman, playing against Somerset at Taunton scored the century which made his record of hundreds in first-class cricket a total of 123, and therefore equal to the record of W. G. Grace, the "King of Batsmen."

It must be confessed even by enthusiasts that it is with a sense of relief we realise that the deed has been done. There has been nothing else talked about for weeks. The news editors took the subject out of the domain of the sporting editors and made a big feature of it daily. The bright young men with descriptive pens and a roving commission to follow Hobbs about the country (like sleuth hounds) and wait till he made the looked-for century so that they could describe it in picturesque language. The papers managed to get the country talking about Hobbs and his hundred till everything else seemed to sink into insignificance.

By making his season's centuries total thirteen Hobbs also equalled the previous best in one summer, achieved by C. B. Fry, Hayward, and Hendren. He may be expected, of course, to go on making more hundreds, and, in fact, is doing so.

SWISH OF PIGGIES.

There are some who enter a mild protest against the fetish which has been made of 120 centuries in first-class cricket. It is pointed out that comparison between Hobbs and Grace is bound to be out of place, chiefly because of the difference in the wickets then and now. When "W.G." was in his prime the wickets were rough and not a bit like what they are to-day; they were like rough grass compared with a tennis lawn. What is remarkable is that Hobbs, having come out for Surrey 20 years ago, should at the age of 43 be the greatest batsman in the world.

AMERICANS AND THE SOVIET.

I hear that according to private advices received in London in the last few days American business men are making great efforts to open up trade with Russia. It is said on what appears to be good authority that the rather mysterious financial prosperity of the Soviet Government is due to American money. There is talk of a manganese concession having been secured by an American syndicate at a price put at about a million sterling.

It is worth noting that New York bankers are said to be much more friendly disposed towards the commercial possibilities of Russia than are their British counterparts; and anyway reports received in London during the last few months indicate the grant of concessions to American syndicates, which, on paper, look very attractive.

NAVAL ECONOMY.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued a letter to Naval commands at home and abroad—including in the latter, of course, the China station—enjoining upon officers and men the need of economy. It is pointed out that on national grounds economy in the present state of the country's finances is as necessary as fighting efficiency. Therefore, if officers and men are called upon to sacrifice some comforts, it is hoped that they will cheerfully comply.

But as regards this letter I think the general opinion is that it is a pity that Parliament is not sitting, having risen for the Autumn recess, as otherwise a few pertinent questions might have been asked in the House of Commons. We are all for economy, or at least we pay lip-service to that virtue, but in what respect can the personnel of the Fleet contribute to it? They are under orders and cannot initiate expenditure by themselves. They live on rations, and anything supplementary they pay for. Every ship and shore establishment is subjected to a vigilant system of accountability. If the Admiralty is proposing to abate some of the comforts at present enjoyed on board ship the feeling is that Parliament as representing the taxpayers ought first to be told about it, and so have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject.

OPINION IN THE CLUBS.

In the Service clubs the Admiralty letter is the occasion for a good deal of pointed comment. It is said with perfect truth that while the Fleet has been heavily reduced in numbers since the Washington Conference the expenses of the Admiralty itself are considerably higher than they were before the war. The question is whether the arm-chair gentlemen in Whitehall, while careful to look after themselves when it is a matter of economising, are preparing to economise at the expense of the fighting men afloat.

There is a disposition to wax sarcastic over the letter in some quarters. Perhaps, it is suggested, all that is intended is meant in kindness, and all that Jack will be asked to forego is the good-night kiss of the petty officer who tucks him up in his little hammock o' nights, and the morning cup of tea handed round by the friendly bosun!

HUMOURS OF THE SILK DUTIES.

There are some Gilbertian stories going the rounds with regard to Mr. Churchill's silk duties. A firm importing dinner gongs were astonished to learn—that they had failed to notice before—that those gongs were suspended on cords of silk, or what looked like silk, and, therefore, liable to duty. Another firm importing bird cages were asked to pay duty because the cages were adorned with tassels of silk or artificial silk. The duty in each case would be insignificant, but to save time and bother the firms paid!

SOCIAL CHANGES.

Those who were badly hit at the height of the housing shortage in London when propertious prices had to be paid for flats are not sorry to know that there is

(Continued on next column).

GARRISON SPORTS.

CRICKET LEAGUE.

It has been decided to make the Garrison Cricket League a knock-out competition this year. Entries with fees of \$5 per team should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, G.R.C., Wellington Barracks, by October 1st.

SWIMMING GALA.

In connection with the Garrison Swimming Gala, entries for the following events, Army Boys Swimming Handicap Race, Army Girls ditto. Open to Children of all ranks, and handicap race of ninety yards, free style, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, G.R.C. by noon on Saturday. A small silver cup will be presented to the winner of each race.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

The results of matches played in the Garrison Tennis League last week are: "D" Coy., East Surrey Regt., beat "B" Coy., East Surrey Regt. by 2 to 0 (played for two points).

The positions in the Tennis League Table up to last Saturday are as under:—

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
RE. "B"	14	14	0	14
R.A.O.C.	12	10	2	10
R.A.S.C.	12	8	4	8
H.Q. Wing, E. Surrey	12	7	5	7
Regt.	12	6	6	6
RE. "A"	12	6	6	6
"D" Coy., E. Surrey	11	5	6	5
"A" Coy., E. Surrey	12	4	8	4
Regt.	10	0	10	0
R.A.M.C.	10	0	10	0
"B" Coy., E. Surrey	12	0	12	0
Regt.	12	0	12	0

WATER POLO LEAGUE.

The results up to last Saturday in the Garrison Water Polo League are as under:—

TEAM.	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
38th Hvy. Bty., R.A.	5	4	1	0	9
H.Q. E. Surrey Regt.	4	4	—	0	8
"B" Coy., E. Surrey Regt.	5	4	—	1	8
25th Hvy. Bty., R.A.	4	3	1	0	7
13th Hvy. Bty., R.A.	6	3	1	2	7
R.E.A.M.C.	6	2	—	4	4
"A" Coy., E. Surrey Regt.	4	—	3	1	1
"D" Coy., E. Surrey Regt.	5	—	5	—	—
"C" Coy., E. Surrey Regt.	5	—	5	—	—

something like a slump in this class of accommodation. One used to be charged a premium for the privilege of having one's name put down on a list of people, all homeless and eager to get a roof over their heads at any cost, who had to bid for the key. The rent was, of course, the highest that could be rung out of the unhappy competitors, and it was in the circumstances extortionate.

Now, I am pleased to say, you can find any number of flats to let. The landlords are still trying to get the high rents that were obtainable formerly—but they cannot, nor are they likely to do so again. One reason is that people are going outside London to live. The flat dwellers belong to the class that can afford to run a small car; and as it happens that living in a London flat means that the car has to be put in a garage, sometimes at an inconvenient distance, the tendency is to make your home a little way out of town in a house where you can have your own garage in the garden, and where, moreover, you can get on to the country roads without delay.

This is one of the numerous ways that the coming of the inexpensive motor-car has changed habits. The owners of London flats are making the discovery, and there is nobody to offer any of them a grain of sympathy!

FATE OF THE MUSIC HALL.

What is going to happen to the music halls? The question is being asked as a result of the rumour that eleven suburban music halls are to be sold to Mr. A. E. Abrahams, the cinema owner, by Mr. Charles Gulliver, of the Palladium. It is obvious that if these eleven halls are to be turned into picture houses it will be a most serious matter for variety artists. I have heard it computed that the loss in salaries would amount to over £200,000 per annum, and apart from that the profits would go largely to the American film firms.

I need scarcely say that the usual controversy has started on the old subject, "Is the music hall dead?" Some contend that the coming of the cinema has killed the halls. On the other hand, several variety "stars" who have been interviewed are definitely of opinion that there is a public for variety as long as it is of first-rate quality. After all, this is the root of the whole matter. There are the Coliseum and the Alhambra, both of which are always crowded, simply because the fare provided is really good. I think, perhaps, the cinema has tended to make audiences more critical. Formerly they had no alternative; and if the music hall programme was indifferent they had to put up with it or go without, whereas now the case is altered, and they expect their full money's worth.

—H.B.

LABOUR LEADERS' DISPUTE.

"MONEY DUE UNDER A JUDGMENT."

An illustration of the relations between the leaders of the rival railwaymen's unions at Home is the controversy between Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., the political secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, and Mr. John Bromley, M.P., the general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

Mr. Thomas, at the recent N.U.R. conference at Southport, criticised the circumstances of the last strike of railway engine-men. As evidence of his sincerity of opinion, he offered to be in the wrong, to pay £20 to the N.U.R. Orphan Fund.

To this offer Mr. Thomas recently gave an answer in the *Railway Review*, in which he stated that there is evidence that he has caused Mr. Bromley some uneasiness. With reference to the monetary challenge, he said:

May I remind him (Mr. Bromley) that he can be saved this trouble, as he has not yet paid the money due under the judgment of the High Court of Justice, which he must know perfectly well could be claimed at any time, but that rather than prejudice his position as a Parliamentary candidate I have refrained from doing so?

The issue is far too serious to be placed upon a basis of £20, because obviously if any statement I make is untrue it involves not only my position in the organisation, but as a public man.

I therefore reiterate my full statement of facts on the A.S.L.E. and F. strike as made at Southport.

A proposal was made to the executives of both Mr. Thomas's and Mr. Bromley's unions that they should appoint committees to inquire into the possibility of unity, amity, and understanding being fostered between the organisations.

* * In 1917 Mr. J. H. Thomas and seven other officials of the National Union of Railwaymen were awarded £475 in a slander action against Mr. John Bromley and five other officials of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Union. Mr. Thomas was awarded £150.

BUENOS AIRES BEAUTIES.

[BY GRACE L. MORROW.]

At five o'clock, the rush of the day's work over, the youth of Buenos Aires, where the Prince of Wales recently paid a visit, puts on his hat and saunters down Florida to see his friends. Few society women are seen at this hour, but girls of the people and gaily dressed "Chinas" (girls with Indian blood) are walking three or four abreast. Some years ago a law was passed forbidding men to accost women. But that does not prevent their making complimentary remarks when they see a good-looking girl. Her face, her figure, her dress, all cause favourable comment.

But to see Argentine women at their best stroll down Florida before noon. Here, in the Bond-street of Buenos Aires, they are walking, their gracefully undulating hips and erect carriage proclaiming Latin blood. In dress they are not merely in the Paris fashion but ahead of it, for clothes are sent out six months ahead to branches of the big French houses in Buenos Aires to be tested for the coming summer in Europe.

In their twenties nearly all Argentine maids are beautiful, with liquid dark eyes, clear, pale skins, and regular features.

Englishmen living in Buenos Aires are sometimes invited to Argentine homes, and find that etiquette in good society is still strict. At dances men remain at one end of the room, while girls and chaperons sit at the other. When the band begins, the man advances to the centre of the room, smiling invitingly at the lady with whom he wishes to dance; she comes to meet him, and they take the floor. But no sitting-out is allowed. When the music stops they bow formally and the girl walks back to her chaperon alone.

Latin women are trained to amuse and attract man. They give him undivided attention and listen to all he says. A man returning to English women is apt to find them casual.

It is an exciting place, Buenos Aires. Several week-end murders cause no excitement and knives still flash out, although boxing has provided a harmless way of settling sudden quarrels.

HOME COAL OUTPUT.

The coal output at the mines of Great Britain for the week ended July 25th was 4,524,000 tons, compared with 4,883,800 tons for the preceding week and 4,483,600 tons for the corresponding week last year. The wage-earners for the week ended July 25th numbered 1,048,300, compared with 1,048,400 in the preceding week.

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MEETS HIS END WHILE STILL ENGAGED IN THE WORK HE
LOVED SO WELL AND FAITHFULLY.

ASSOCIATION WITH HONGKONG.

It is with the profoundest regret that the *Daily Press* announces the death in London of Sir John Jordan. The news was received in the Colony by cable yesterday that Sir John collapsed and died suddenly during a meeting on Monday of the China Association. Thus with tragic unexpectedness came the end of a great diplomat, who for forty-four years of a brilliant career, worked in China, where for fourteen years (from 1906 to 1920, when he retired) he was H.B.M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Peking. Faithfully as he served his own country, his endeavours were no less wholehearted for the prosperity and regeneration of China, a country for which he often expressed his love. It is a pathetic coincidence that, as reported in our columns yesterday, a British member of Parliament (Sir Walter de Frece) only a few weeks before Sir John Jordan's tragic death, wrote to the *Times* suggesting that, greatly as Sir John deserved his retirement, it might still be possible to ask him to return to be of service to his country for a brief period in the time of its emergency.

The Right Hon. Sir John (Newell) Jordan, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.C.I.E., was born at Baloo, Co. Down, Ireland, on September 6th, 1852, and had consequently just reached the age of 73 at the time of his death. He was educated at the Royal Belfast Academical Institution, and Queen's College, Belfast, where he took First Class Honours. At age of 24 he became a Student Interpreter in China, becoming Assistant Chinese Secretary to H.B.M. Legation, Peking, thirteen years later. By this time he had been married for four years, his wife being before her marriage Miss Annie Howe Cromie, daughter of Doctor Cromie of Clough, County Down. After serving as Assistant Secretary for two years, he became Secretary in 1891. From 1896 to 1898 he was Consul-General in Korea, serving subsequently as Chargé d'Affaires (1898-1901), Minister Resident at Seoul (1901), and H.B.M. Minister Resident at the Court of Korea from 1901 to 1906, when he took up his duties as British Minister. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1904. He leaves three sons. His notable career was admirably detailed in a speech made at Hongkong University by the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, when Sir John was passing through on his way home on retirement five years ago. That speech is accordingly given below:—

CEREMONY IN HONGKONG.

Many people in Hongkong will take pride in the fact that this Colony had a special association with Sir John, in that he broke his journey home from Peking in March, 1920, for the purpose of receiving the degree of LL.D. (*Honoris Causa*) of Hongkong University.

The ceremony took place on March 7th, 1920, when there was a large gathering present, including Sir Alexander and Lady Hosie. The usual procession of University officials was formed including H.E. the Chancellor (Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs), the Pro-Chancellor (the Hon. Dr. Claud Severn, G.M.C.), the Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Dr. G. P. Jordan), and the Honorary Graduate bringing up the rear.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Jordan, formally introducing Sir John Jordan to the Chancellor, said:—Your Excellency, the University is to-day making history—for itself as well as for the Colony. In the history of the University deposited in our archives and handed on to posterity, it will be recorded that to-day we assembled for the purpose of a second and very special congregation within the academic year 1919-20. The history of the Colony will record that an illustrious diplomat in the Imperial service of His Britannic Majesty deigned to break his homeward journey for the purpose of receiving the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the hands of the University of the Colony. (Applause.) Figuratively speaking, a child of the Colony, the Hongkong University has been honoured by a great diplomat. (Applause.) To-day the belief, the hopes of the pioneers of the University movement have been realised. To-day the Imperial character of the University will be recognised and the stamp of Imperial character will be affixed on the University charter. When you, Sir, pronounce those magic words conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan, with the last syllable of your pronouncement, the definite Imperial character of this University will have been established. (Applause.) Sir John Jordan, hailing from the Emerald Isle, graduated with honours at the Belfast University, where he was for a time professor of Classics and is now Pro-Chancellor of that University.

After a competitive examination in which he took second place out of three score candidates, he first appeared in public life in Peking in 1876, as a student interpreter; and we are fortunate to-day, Sir, in having amongst our visitors present here a contemporary of Sir John Jordan, namely, Sir Alexander Hosie. (Applause.) Those two distinguished gentlemen were two of the band of three student interpreters who sailed the briny ocean on the old fashioned sailing ship. After Sir John Jordan had completed his probationary period as student interpreter, he was appointed First Assistant Chinese Secretary at the Legation at Peking. Subsequently he held various appointments as Consul in Canton, Shanghai and Amoy, in 1888. In these appointments he was gaining that experience which is to-day unrivalled. In 1896 Sir John was appointed Consul-General of Korea, resident at Seoul, and with this appointment he may be stated to have commenced the second phase of his diplomatic career. The various intricate problems which came under his notice at this time so brought him to the notice of the Home Government that he received the distinction of the Jubilee Medal in 1897. Following on this recognition of his work he was appointed Minister Resident at the Court of Korea, and here again he held his office from 1901 to 1906; and we find that in 1902 his work was so recognised and deemed of such paramount importance as to make him one of the few recipients of the Coronation Medal. In 1904 Sir John was created a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. (Applause.) At this time the late President Yuan Shih Kai was Chinese Resident General in Korea, and here he and Sir John became life-long friends and were of mutual help to one another. It is even stated that the late President on one occasion owed his life to Sir John, as it was Sir John who enabled him to escape at the outbreak of the China-Japanese War. After the war, Korea having become a Japanese dependency the interests of China were placed in the care of Sir John, and the remarkable manner in which he handled problems which came before him won him the lifelong gratitude of the Chinese Government, thus increasing the friendship of

the two great nations and their respective Governments. (Applause.) In 1908 Sir John was appointed Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court at Peking, which post he is now resigning after fourteen years of arduous service—probably constituting a record in the diplomatic service of the country. (Applause.) The many and varied international problems of supreme importance and utmost difficulty, which have come before him during this long period and have involved the constant maintaining of British prestige constitute practically the modern history of China. In the formation of this history Sir John has been a vital force guiding the great Republic towards the goal of those higher and better thoughts which constitute Sir John's ideal. There are one or two points during that long period that it is essential to mention, and one of these is the great opium question. This problem was one of the first Sir John undertook, realising as he did that as long as a nation is addicted to this horrible, yet wonderful, drug, its sapping power and demoralizing influence must materially retard, if not absolutely prevent, the progress and development of any nation on modern lines. (Applause.) In 1911 his arduous work in connection with the subject was satisfactorily brought to a conclusion by the signing of an agreement with the Chinese Government prohibiting the importation of opium into China; and further, in 1919, we see the climax of that wonderful work of his, when the President of China ordered, in Shanghai, a large amount of opium, of the value of four millions sterling, to be destroyed. (Applause.) The conspicuous ability, tact and judgment with which he conducted these important negotiations with the Chinese Government and which were of such prime importance to India, earned him the distinction of the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire. (Applause.) A second important problem that Sir John has taken up is the great need for further development in the means of railway communication in China, a point which he strongly emphasised at the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai. The unification of railways has been much urged in China, and in this connection his great personality so impressed the Chinese that unification in everything came to be spoken of as a new movement, and about which they were constantly seeking his advice. I would also like to mention the valuable service he has rendered to China in reorganising the Salt Administration, in devising means for the relief of refugees from the great floods of the recent past, and in raising funds for the improvement of conservancy works and the great river system of Chihli. In 1909 Sir John was created a K.C.B. and in 1915 he received one of the most coveted of all distinctions, being appointed a Privy Councillor. A Chinese scholar of considerable ability, he is able to conduct his own work without an interpreter whenever the occasion requires, while his invaluable experience in matters Chinese, and in China, makes his advice valuable, and this is keenly sought after by Chinese as well as British. When the story of the formation of the Republic of China is told, it will be found that Sir John Jordan played no unimportant part in it. He has made a mark in the history of China and is to-day held in the greatest respect by the Chinese people. (Applause.) A man of the highest integrity, impartial justice and surpassing ability, he is to-day held in

the greatest reverence by all who know him. To have such a name as the Right Honourable Sir John Jordan on the roll of the honorary graduates of this University is to add dignity and importance to the University throughout China and the Far East. Further it gives the hall-mark to the University and invests it with imperial interest. For ourselves, we feel confident that when Sir John Jordan returns home, should occasion arise as to the diversion of special funds towards educational purposes in the Far East, Sir John will remember this day and the University. It is after 43 years of continuous service for His Majesty, that Sir John is now seeking retirement—a well-earned retirement—from active service; and I am sure, Sir, that it will meet with the unanimous approval of the University when I express, in the name of the University, the hope that Sir John will long be spared in health and strength to give his valuable services and experience in the councils of the Empire. (Applause.)

FAREWELL MESSAGE TO CHINA.

Just before the s.s. *Kashmir* sailed on the following day (March 8th) Sir John gave a special farewell message to China, through the *Daily Press*. He said to a representative of this paper:—

"I am leaving China to-day with genuine regret, after a connection of 43 years with the country. China—I love the country—has all my good wishes. Although it is not likely that I shall visit China again, she has my sincerest wishes that she may soon make of herself a united country. I hope and I trust that the North and the South will soon unite, for I am firmly of the opinion that they must come together for the good of the country. I cannot say whether they will ever unite, but I do say that China's regeneration will date from the time a settlement has been reached. I trust that China will soon assume civil government, and that militarism, which is to-day such a potent factor in the land, will be driven out. I have the greatest belief in the future of China. At present she is only passing through an unnatural phase in her history. I am confident of a glowing future for China. I think, however, that it rests with the Chinese people to work out their own salvation. This they will be able to do if they sink their own differences and work with one mind. The future of China rests with the Chinese. Foreigners can help, but the Chinese must help themselves. The possibilities are great. The Chinese must realise that it is their duty to obtain for their country that position which she is rightly entitled to in the world. I have spent 43 years in China, and my faith in her is unbounded."

JAPANESE SENTENCED.

PENALTY FOR STABBING AN INDIAN GUARD.

A Japanese quartermaster of the s.s. *Tokio Maru* was charged at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with having stabbed an Indian guard on board the vessel.

At a previous hearing accused had pleaded guilty.

The Indian guard who had been stabbed in the shoulder and was in hospital for some time, gave evidence. He stated that he gave the accused no provocation. Accused appeared to have been drunk.

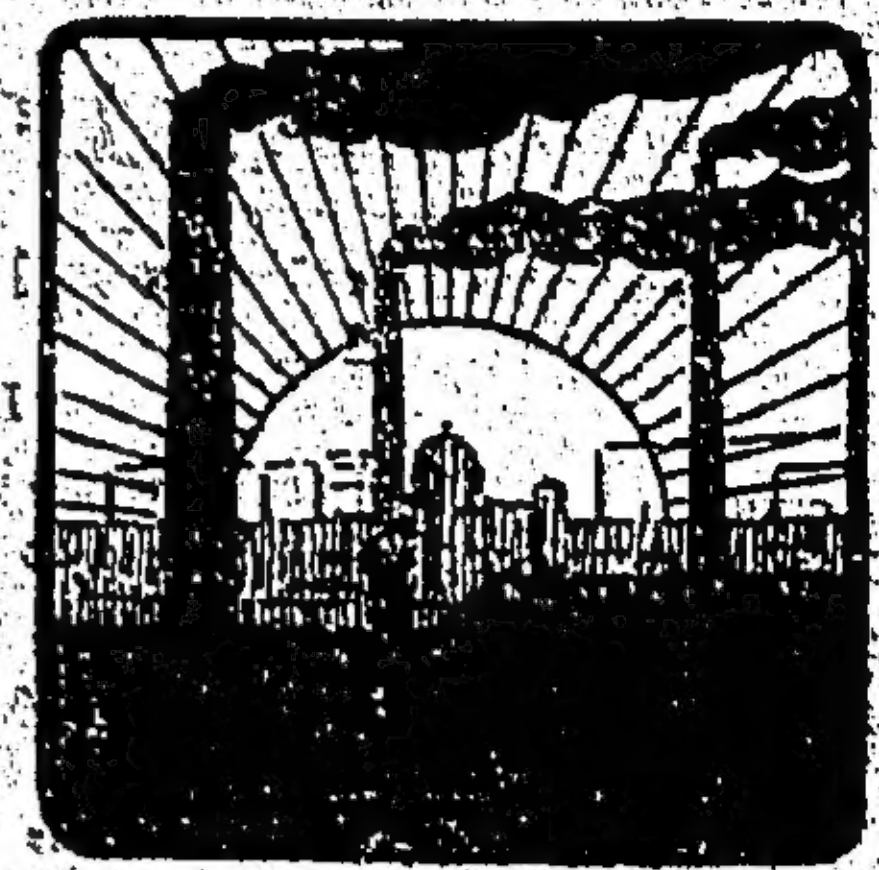
Accused said that he had previously quarrelled with the complainant at Amoy, when the Indian threatened to shoot him. He admitted stabbing him and pleaded that he was intoxicated.

The Chief Engineer of the vessel said that accused was of good character.

His Worship said that accused had been very honest in his evidence, but he would have to sentence him. He believed that he had a certain amount of provocation. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

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ATTEMPT TO RETURN TO HONGKONG.

CHINESE SERVANT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

The following letter was from Canton at the end of last month by a Chinese servant to his European master who is now residing in Hongkong gives one some idea of the difficulties which have to be encountered by Chinese servants desirous of coming to this Colony.

The writer did not go on strike but remained in Canton when his master, like many other Europeans made a hurried departure from that city on the eve of the attack on Shamen. Early last month he managed to reach the Colony on a cargo boat belonging to a Chinese Company in Canton and encouraged by this initial success he decided to return to Canton and remove his family to Hongkong. His attempt to come to the Colony a second time, however, did not meet with the success which he anticipated as the letter of which we print a free translation below shows:—

"H. I arrived in Canton by train on the 8th of last month and after making arrangements to remove my family, I went and enquired when the boat by which I had previously come to Hongkong was likely to sail. I was informed, however, that while I was in Hongkong the Canton Government had tightened the embargo on shipping and that boats of every description were now prohibited from going to Hongkong. I waited ten or twelve days in the hope that the new regulations prohibiting shipping might be relaxed but as the days passed my hopes began to wane, and I came to the conclusion that I would have to alter my original plans. While I was still in doubt as to what plan I should adopt, I heard that a relative of mine who was an officer of the anti-Reds had been ordered to proceed by boat to a place near the British borders; so I decided to accompany him, hoping to be able to make further plans to complete my journey to Hongkong when my relative's boat reached its destination.

Accordingly I embarked along with my wife on this military transport and we left Canton about 5 p.m. some five days ago. Unfortunately, trouble broke out in Canton that evening and we had only gone about an hour's voyage past Whampoa when our boat was fired upon by a launch containing Red troops and we were ordered to stop. The Reds then boarded our boat and tied us all up with ropes and proceeded to examine our baggage. Among my things they found the articles of clothing which I had arranged to bring down for you and asked me to whom they belonged. I was in a rather a dilemma but I put on a bold face and said I was employed by the Chinese Customs, hoping that they would believe me and not interfere with your things. My wife supported me in this statement and we both argued with the officer who eventually accepted our story. After making a thorough examination of our baggage and finding no contraband he proceeded to relieve us of all the money in our possession and then to our great relief put us ashore. My relative and the other occupants of the boat were taken away for further examination and I do not know what has happened to them.

As it was then near midnight and my wife and I were ignorant of the locality at which we had been put ashore we were forced to spend the night in the open and to wait till dawn. Next morning we hailed a fishing boat and asked the owner to take us back to Canton. He agreed to do so but as a strict watch on all river craft was still being maintained we were unable to proceed at once to Canton and had to remain some three days on the river. On the fourth day we were able to reach Canton, glad to have escaped with our lives and not much the worse for our exciting experiences.

I am now trying to find some other way of coming to Hongkong but a strict watch is being kept everywhere and it is now much more difficult to escape detection.—Your obedient servant.

C.P.

SWATOW AFFAIRS.

THE DUTCH BANK INCIDENT.

Mr. M. J. Quist, the Consul-General for the Netherlands, who went to Swatow in connection with the recent trouble there concerning the Netherlands India Commercial Bank returned to Hongkong on Monday. In reply to questions by a *Daily Press* representative, he expressed the opinion that the whole matter would be settled in a day or two. The story of the two Dutchmen, Mr. Van Dobben and Mr. Baermond, going to the Dutch Headquarters with loaded revolvers, he said, was absolutely false.

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN CANTON.

INSTRUMENTAL IN SAVING THE LIVES OF POLITICAL LEADERS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Women in Canton are not without influence in these days, and it is said that the use of their power has been successful in saving many men from public disgrace. General Leung Hung Kai may be saved from being shot if the efforts of his wife and the influence of Mrs. Liu Chung Hoi count as much as those of Mrs. Wu Hou Man and Mrs. Wang Ching Wei. Mrs. Leung Hung Kai has appealed for help to save the life of her husband to Mrs. Liu, Mrs. Chu Chih Hain, and Mrs. Tang Hung, all widows of former Kuomintang leaders.

Mrs. Wang Ching Wei saved a former Kuomintang chief from being escorted from his home to headquarters in chains by Red cadets by the simple expedient of conducting him there personally in her motor-car. Mrs. Wang was responsible the other day for getting Mr. Wu Hou Man removed from the military custody in Whampoa to a sanatorium at Yi-Sha-Tao in Canton. Since being removed to Yi-Sha-Tao, Mr. Wu has improved much in health.

THE OFFICIAL SEAL.

General Hsu Chung Chi, nominally commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army before the coup d'état recently, has been made seal keeper of the Special Commission of the Kuomintang Government in Canton. After all the state documents are prepared and signed by General Chiang Kai Shek, chief of the Red Army, they are sent to General Hsu for his official seal.

OBTAINING RECRUITS.

Reports from Shanghai, state that General Chiang Kai Shek, has now agents in Hsuehchow, Tainan, Loyang, and other Northern cities recruiting ex-soldiers of Wu Pei Fu for service in his army in Canton.

The Kuomintang Army in Canton and vicinity is now 130,000 strong, according to vernacular press reports, involving an expenditure monthly of some \$1,000,000. The Commissary of Finance of the Kuomintang has decided to issue domestic bonds for \$2,000,000, and will force the government agencies in the districts to subscribe to them within a month. The magistrates in their turn will force the gentry and merchants under their jurisdiction to participate in the subscriptions.

VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

The residents of Toyshan, a native town of many Chinese in Hongkong, have recently succeeded in securing a band in the government of the place by insisting that officers of their volunteer defence corps shall enjoy similar privileges to the so-called regular troops, that no more defected and disbanded troops shall be recruited and that the arms of the defence corps shall be retained and not turned over to the district government. The regular troops commanding the district, the district magistrate, the police, and the volunteer defence corps are now jointly controlling the situation in Toyshan.

THE "HONAM"

RETURNS WITH CHINESE PASSENGERS.

The *a.s. Honam* returned from her sixth trip to Canton yesterday afternoon. She was due at the wharf between 3.30 and 4 p.m., but did not arrive until 5.30 p.m.

This delay was caused through a slight accident which befell the *Honam* just before she sailed from Canton. It appears that the wind blew her against the mooring buoy, which fouled the paddle wheel. No serious damage was done and on her arrival here yesterday afternoon an inspection of the damaged part was carried out. It was not certain last evening whether the repairs would be carried out in time for the *Honam* to sail as scheduled this morning at 8 a.m., but it is very likely that she will be able to get away to time.

All the 52 passengers taken up on the last trip were landed, with the exception of one. The passengers, as mentioned in our yesterday's issue were Europeans, Japanese, Indians and missionaries and motor launches were sent for these by friends etc. The exception was the one Chinese who travelled up, believed to be a servant. He jumped overboard near Shamen and it was not seen whether he managed to swim ashore or was drowned. He was not seen to be picked up by any of the picket launches, which as usual continually hovered around the *Honam*.

Forty-six passengers were brought back to Hongkong yesterday, these including 17 well-to-do Chinese who managed to get to the *Honam* by motor-launches. Forty-three bags of mail were brought down and 33 packages of cargo from Shamen.

REPLY FROM HOME. ANSWER TO THE COLONY'S TELEGRAM.

DISASTROUS SITUATION FULLY REALISED BY GOVERNMENT.

An answer has at last been received to the cable sent to the Premier from the mass meeting held in the Theatre Royal on Tuesday, August 28th.

It will be remembered that the Colony's cable outlined the position in which we had been placed by Bolshevik activity in Canton, emphasised the damage being done to British trade interests and asked that prompt action might be taken by the Home Government to uphold the Treaty Rights which were being violated.

The reply is brief and not very much to the point. It was sent by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to H.E. the Governor on September 10th and is as follows:—

"Inform Mr. Holyoak and Colony generally that present disastrous situation is fully realised by His Majesty's Government, who are anxiously seeking by every means in their power to find a remedy consistent with their treaty engagements with other powers as well as China and likely to serve vital interests of the whole Empire and especially of Hongkong whose sufferings His Majesty's Government deeply deplore."

ALLEGED FORGERY.

CHINESE MERCHANT TO FACE SERIOUS CHARGE.

Before Mr. S. B. B. McDermid at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Wong Wai Man, a well-known Chinese merchant was charged with forgery.

He was charged on two counts, first with having forged documents concerning the transfer of 100 shares in the China Light and Power Company. The transferor's name had been signed as Wong Luk Sin Tong. The second charge was that he uttered forged documents concerning the transfer of 50 shares in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company. The document was signed Wong Chik Cho.

The defendant was represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Wadsworth) while Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith (Assistant Crown Solicitor) prosecuted.

Bail had previously been fixed at \$5,000 and Mr. Jenkin applied for a reduction. He said that defendant was highly respected, was a director of the Po Leung Kuk and formerly a member of the Committee of the Tung Wah Hospital. He was also a partner in a well-known native bank and owned property in the Colony. Mr. Jenkin emphasised that the tying up of \$5,000 cash at the present time was a hardship. He would be willing to check up the man's property with the Crown Solicitor. His Worship fixed bail at \$10,000 in cash and allowed the balance of \$15,000 to be made in personal bonds. Defendant was remanded for a week.

MR. A. HARPER CHARGED.

SEQUEL TO INQUIRY TO TWO PERSONS.

As a sequel to the inquiry of two persons, a Chinese child and a Chinese man, who were knocked down by a motor-car near the Mongkok Fire Station on August 28th, Mr. Andrew Harper was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, with reckless driving.

Mr. Leo d'Almada watched the case for the child's foster parents.

Miss E. Remedios, in evidence, said that her father had adopted a small Chinese girl. The little girl, aged 6 years, accompanied her and her sister on August 28th. They returned from the Star Ferry by bus at about 7.15 p.m. On alighting by Mongkok Fire Station, the little girl attempted to cross the road and hesitated in the track of an approaching car, which was defendant's. The car was being driven towards Kowloon. The little girl was knocked down and when picked up was unconscious. Witness thought that the car was travelling faster than the average speed. She knew that a Chinese man had also been knocked down almost at the same time. She did not see the actual occurrence because she had closed her eyes.

His Worship intimated that he would have to adjourn the case. Mr. Harper then said that he had intended leaving the Colony on Thursday, but he could not go until the case was concluded.

In reply to Mr. d'Almada, he said that he would be away for about 5 months. His Worship said that he would try to finish the case at the next sitting and fixed the hearing for half past ten this morning.

LOCAL SPORT.

WATER POLO.

The V.R.C. "A" team entertained Kowloon B.S.F.P.A. "B" team at the V.R.C. yesterday, and won by four goals to nil. Though the visitors put up a good fight the V.R.C. were superior throughout.

The following matches will be played to-morrow evening:—K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. V.R.C. "B" and V.R.C. "A" v. H.M.S. *Hermes*.

THE LEAGUE FIXTURES.

The fixture list of the Hongkong Water Polo Association, the league programme of which opened on Monday evening, is given below. It will be seen that there are six games a week, to be played on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Thursday, September 17th: K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. V.R.C. "B"; V.R.C. "A" v. H.M.S. *Hermes*; H.M.S. *Carlisle* v. H.M.S. *Ambrose*. Monday, September 21st: H.K. Electric Co. v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "B"; East Surrey Regt. v. bye.

Tuesday, September 22nd: V.R.C. "A" v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "A"; H.M.S. *Carlisle* v. V.R.C. "B"; H.K. Electric Co. v. H.M.S. *Hermes*. Thursday, September 24th: East Surrey Regt. v. H.M.S. *Ambrose*; K.B.S.F.P.A. "B" v. bye.

Monday, September 28th: H.M.S. *Carlisle* v. V.R.C. "A"; H.K. Electric Co. v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "A"; East Surrey Regt. v. V.R.C. "B". Tuesday, September 29th: K.B.S.F.P.A. "B" v. H.M.S. *Hermes*; H.M.S. *Ambrose*, v. bye.

Monday, October 5th: H.K. Electric Co. v. H.M.S. *Carlisle*; East Surrey Regt. v. V.R.C. "A"; K.B.S.F.P.A. "B" v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "A". Tuesday, October 6th: A.M.S. *Ambrose* v. V.R.C. "B"; H.M.S. *Hermes*, v. bye.

Thursday, October 8th: East Surrey Regt. v. H.K. Electric Co.; K.B.S.F.P.A. "B" v. H.M.S. *Carlisle*; H.M.S. *Ambrose* v. V.R.C. "A". Monday, October 12th: H.M.S. *Hermes* v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "A"; V.R.C. "B" v. bye.

Tuesday, October 13th: K.B.S.F.P.A. "B" v. East Surrey Regt.; H.M.S. *Ambrose* v. H.K. Electric Co.; H.M.S. *Hermes* v. H.M.S. *Carlisle*. Thursday, October 15th: V.R.C. "B" v. V.R.C. "A"; K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. bye.

Monday, October 19th: H.M.S. *Ambrose* v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "B"; H.M.S. *Hermes* v. East Surrey Regt.; V.R.C. "B" v. H.K. Electric Co. Thursday, October 20th: K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. H.M.S. *Carlisle*; V.R.C. "A" v. bye.

Thursday, October 22nd: H.M.S. *Hermes* v. H.M.S. *Ambrose*; V.R.C. "B" v. K.B.S.F.P.A. "B"; K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" v. East Surrey Regt. Monday, October 26th: V.R.C. "A" v. H.K. Electric Co.; H.M.S. *Carlisle*, v. bye.

HOCKEY.

The H.K.H.C.'s first trial match will take place at the U.S.R.C. at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow. The teams will be:—

Attack: (colours)—M. H. Roffey, J. Wedlake, D. E. Kearne, E. F. Stewart, L. P. Ralph, W. H. Lock, H. Owen, Hughes, R. C. Allen, W. Woodward (capt.), G. R. Vallack, and G. P. Lammet.

Defence: (white)—B. W. F. Farquharson, C. L. R. Beecher, A. A. Dand, E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), E. W. L. Martin, T. P. Sanderson, L. M. S. Lloyd, D. Lyon, H. J. Armstrong, and T. J. Price.

FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE GAMES TO START ON OCTOBER 10TH.

MORE DIVISIONS NEEDED.

There was a full attendance last evening at the meeting of the Hongkong Football Association. This augurs well for the coming season, which opens on Saturday October 10th.

At the moment there are only four referees available and as it is hoped to have 12 matches every Saturday, the officials are desirous of obtaining more men qualified to officiate.

THE 1ST DIVISION.

The following eight teams have entered for the first division of the League:—H.A., Surrey, H.K.F.C., K.F.C., Tamar, Police, S.O.A.A., Club de Recreo.

THE 2ND DIVISION.

In the second division, it has been found necessary to subdivide the entrants into sections A and B.

There are already eight nominations for the "A" class and six for "B". The time for closing entries for section "B" has been extended for two weeks (until September 29th). Entries so far are:—

SECTION "A."

D.A. Reserves, Surrey Reserves, Surrey Draughts, H.K.F.C. "A", K.F.C. "A", St. Joseph's "A", Club de Recreo "A", South China "A".

The six Clubs already entered are:—H.K.F.C. "B", K.F.C. "B", Club de Recreo "B", St. Joseph's "B", South China "B", Molesma.

OPENING GAMES.

The first division games arranged for Saturday, October 10th, are:—H.A. v. S.O.A.A. at Soekitapoo, K.F.C. v. H.K.F.C. at Kowloon, Tamar v. Police at Navy ground.

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TIENSIN RUGS.

DOOR MATS, HEARTH RUGS, CORRIDOR RUGS,
FRINGED END MOHAIR RUGS.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

WANTED A TEACHER of Book-keeping, for Evening Classes held in Kowloon. Must be Well-qualified and Experienced. Apply to—
THE DIRECTOR,
HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE,
Education Department. [2543]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "CALCUTTA" are hereby Notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Hoi's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godowns on and after 16th September, 1925.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the Free Storage Period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st Sept., 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 5th October, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No Free Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1925. [2541]

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Estate of **HOLGER FERDINAND CHRISTENSEN** (Deceased), must be Presented at the **ROYAL DANISH CONSULATE**, 67-69, Des Voeux Road Central, Not Later than **SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1925.** [2538]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and **ENTRY FORMS** for the **SIXTH EXETER RACE MEETING** to be held on **SATURDAY, 19th OCT., and MONDAY, 22nd OCT., 1925** (Weather permitting), may be obtained at the **RACE CLUBS, HONGKONG CLUB and CADEWAT, HAT STABLES.**

ENTRIES will close at 12 o'clock Noon on **SATURDAY, 20th SEPTEMBER, 1925.** [2535]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A BEGINNERS CLASS of Instruction in **MERCANTILE CANTONESE** will shortly be opened at the **CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA,** provided **Sufficient Support** is forthcoming. Full Particulars may be obtained from the Undersecretary.

M. F. KEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1925. [2533]

THE HONGKONG TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, **ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG,** on **WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of SEPTEMBER, 1925,** at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, namely:—

(1)—That it is desirable to amalgamate this Company with China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, and accordingly that this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Sydney Hampden Esq. of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, 6, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid Chartered Accountant, be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up at a remuneration to be determined subsequently.

(2)—That the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and the Liquidator of the one part and China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, of the other part be hereby approved and that the said Liquidator be hereby authorized: pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to enter into an Agreement with China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Limited, in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Company will be held at the same place on **SATURDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER, 1925,** at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming if thought fit as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1925.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers. [2540]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of **CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED,** will be held at the offices of Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & COMPANY, the General Managers of the said Company, on **WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of SEPTEMBER, 1925,** at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1)—That the authorized capital of the Company (which is now \$6,000,000 consisting of 600,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each of which \$96,247 have been issued) be increased to \$7,500,000 by the creation of 150,000 additional shares of the nominal value of \$10 each ranking (subject as hereinafter mentioned) for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the shares constituting the Company's present issued capital.

(2)—That it is desirable to effect an amalgamation of the Company with the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, and that accordingly (subject to the approval of a Special Resolution of the shareholders of the said Company but not otherwise) the draft Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between that Company and its Liquidator of the one part and this Company of the other part be hereby approved and that the General Managers of this Company be authorized, pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, to enter into an Agreement with that Company and its Liquidator in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

(3)—That the General Managers be at liberty to allot to the Liquidator of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, or his nominees three of the \$10 shares of this Company (credited as fully paid up) in respect of every five of the issued \$10 shares in that Company (credited as paid up to the extent of \$6) and also for the convenience of the said Liquidator to issue such fractional certificates as the said Liquidator shall think necessary or desirable to enable him to divide the said shares in this Company in due proportions among the persons entitled to them.

(4)—That the shares so allotted to the nominees of the Liquidator of the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited, shall rank for dividend and bonus as from the 1st day of January, 1925, and that fractional certificates shall confer no right to dividend.

(5)—That such shares if any in this Company as shall be so offered as aforesaid and declined (but not the remainder of the new shares of this Company created by the first preceding resolution) be disposed of in such manner at such time of times and upon such terms as the Company's General Managers shall in their absolute discretion think fit.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a further **EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of the Company will be held at the said offices of Messrs. SHEWAN TOMES & COMPANY on **SATURDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1925,** at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1925.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers. [2539]

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

WITH reference to the Offer of New Shares dated the 15th May, 1925 (made to Existing Shareholders of the Company) by the terms of which the sum of \$7.50 per share was to be paid on the 30th June, 1925, and the sum of \$5 on the 30th September, 1925, the Directors have decided (in view of the present condition of affairs) to extend these Dates.

The Date for Payment of the First Instalment of \$7.50 per share is accordingly extended until the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1925, and the Date for Payment of the Second Instalment until the 31st DECEMBER, 1925.

As regards shareholders who take advantage for these extended times the New Shares allotted to them will rank for Dividend as from the 1st OCTOBER, 1925, in respect of half the nominal value thereof and as from the 1st JANUARY, 1926, in respect of the full nominal value thereof.

Any Shareholder who makes payment prior to the due date will be allowed interest at 7 per cent. per annum on the amount paid by him from the date of payment until the due date.

This Notice will not affect those Shareholders who make payment on the original dates, i.e., as regards the First Instalment on the 30th JUNE and as regards the Second Instalment on the 30th SEPTEMBER. The Shares to be allotted to them will be in accordance with the original terms of the offer rank for Dividend on One-half the nominal value as from the 1st JUNE, 1925, and on the Full nominal value as from the 1st OCTOBER, 1925.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Managing Director. [2541]

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATES CO.

WE have Investors interested in **FOUND SHARES** at Favourable Rates. Offers invited by TELEPHONE C. 4530, or in Writing to **SMALL INVESTORS, 10, Des Voeux Road.** [2534]

INTIMATIONS

SANDAKAN LIGHT AND POWER CO. (1922), LTD.

THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, **ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG,** on **WEDNESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1925,** at 11.00 o'clock in the Forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 14 months ending 30th June, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from **WEDNESDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1925,** until **WEDNESDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1925,** both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1925. [2515]

NOTICE.

BY Order of the **DISTRICT GRAND MASTER** of **HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, ENGLISH CONSTITUTION,** will be held in the **Masonic Hall** on **WEDNESDAY, the 16th SEPTEMBER, 1925,** at 8.15 a.m. **PAROLES** to constitute a Communication to the **GRAND MASTER, ED. ROBERT HUGHES, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.**

All Master Masons are Urged to Attend.
Signed **A. T. HAMILTON,**
Acting District Grand Secretary.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1925. [2524]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH YEARLY DRAWING OF THE HONGKONG CLUB (1920 issue—\$500 Each) was held in the **Club House** on **TUESDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1925,** when the following Debitments were DRAWN for Redemption:—

18	269	457	577
19	385	501	632
20	372	615	638
208	347	559	694
219	426	549	763

and will be Payable at the **HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION** on **WEDNESDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1925,** in Exchange for Surrender of Name.

By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON, Lr.-Col.,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 8th, 1925. [2519]

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

ON and After 1st NOVEMBER, 1925, for a Period of Four Months, A **SUBTAX** for **FAMINE RELIEF OF ONE TENTH** on All Collections of Revenue (including Likin and Chingfei) made by Maritime and Native Customs—except Tonnage Dues—will be Levied.

Shipments to China made prior to 1st NOVEMBER, 1925, will be EXEMPTED from this SUBTAX.

N. E. M. SHAW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs and Excise.
For Kowloon and District.
B.O. Inspector General of Chinese Customs.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1925. [2537]

FOREIGN ACCOUNTANT.

WANTED An Experienced **FOREIGN ACCOUNTANT.** Must have Good Knowledge of General Accounting including Preparation of Profit and Loss Accounts and of General Office Management.

Reply giving References, Salary, etc. to—
Box No. 2632,
c/o *Hongkong Daily Press.* [2533]

TO LET.

LARGE GODOWN in **QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.**
For Particulars, Apply to—
Box No. 2631,
c/o *Hongkong Daily Press.* [2531]

TO LET.

ON or About **MARCH, 1926, WHOLE FLAT** or **SPACIOUS SUITE OF OFFICES** in the "FRANCIS BUILDING" or "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL between CHATER ROAD and MARGARET STREET.

Apply to—
BANQUE DE INDOCHINE,
Chater Road. [2537]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS PREMISES on **GROUND FLOOR, 164, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.** Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2514]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in **ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement).**
Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
2503

TO LET.

TWO Newly-constructed **EUROPEAN HOUSES, MARGARET GATE, MOTOR ROAD, THREE FLOORS, THREE LARGE ROOMS, each with Kitchen, Servants' Quarters and Bath Room, fitted with Flush System.**

Garage provided. Immediate possession.
Apply **SANG KEE,**
New Bank Building. [2524]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE—12 Bora Hammer Gun, English make. Good Condition. Complete in Case—\$100.—**T. BURTON, Thompson & Co., 4, Des Voeux Road.** [122]

INTIMATION

FINEST AMERICAN CHOCOLATES

FROM

H. D. FOSS & Co.

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED

VICTORIA

PREMIER SELECTED

POPULAR

AS YOU LIKE IT

IDEAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong Office: 11A, Chater Road.

London Office: 11, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1925.

THE REPLY FROM HOME.

"BLESSED is he who expecteth nothing, for he shall not be disappointed." This favourite phrase of the pessimist will, we think, fairly summarise the opinion in the Colony regarding the reply received to the long telegram sent to the Prime Minister as the result of the great mass meeting held in the Theatre Royal last month. As the days went by and no news from Home was forthcoming it became increasingly evident that the Government certainly did not intend to take action on the lines suggested to them. Residents here, we believe, have long since ceased to look for such assistance, and, in the circumstances, the stereotyped form of the Colonial Secretary's message will occasion no surprise. The surprise, if any, will be that after so long a delay it was thought worth while to send any such message at all. Three months after the commencement of a boycott which has damaged irretrievably the trade in one of Great Britain's most important markets, during the whole of which period a constant stream of telegrams has been sent from all parts of China pointing out the gravity of the situation; weeks after the subject has been debated in both Houses of Parliament, comes the assurance that the Cabinet realise the position and deplore the suffering to which we have been subjected. This, of course, leaves us in exactly the same position as we were before, but, as we have stated, the nature

of the reply had been accurately forecasted and now it has come to hand it does not bring any deep feeling of disappointment with it.

Most of us have realised that the whole trouble, as one of the Home papers points out, has been the number of cooks who are interested in the broth. "All the Powers, great and small, have had to be consulted and herein Great Britain, the pioneer of China's development and the best friend China ever had, has had to suffer. Had Washington, Tokyo and London alone acted in their own names and on their own behalf much of the intolerable delay might have been avoided."

Hongkong now, however, is looking to other sources than outside intervention; judicial enquiries and tariff conferences for a settlement of the trade problems with which she is confronted. There have been indications, particularly during the past few days, that the Bolsheviks are not finding it too easy to maintain themselves in power. Here and there signs of revolt are manifesting themselves among the Chinese people. Various Chinese military leaders, who regard the Bolsheviks as usurpers, are gaining more adherents and gradually strengthening their positions. This shows which way the wind is blowing and the belief is firmly held in many quarters that before very long the Bolshevik regime will disintegrate. With the Bolsheviks out of the way normal trading relations will soon be restored.

SIR JOHN JORDAN.

THE sudden death of **SIR JOHN JORDAN** removes one who could ill be spared in this time of grave crisis in Far Eastern affairs. He had spent the whole of his official life in China, and probably knew the Chinese more intimately and enjoyed their confidence in fuller measure than any other of our fellow countrymen. As we saw from the latest mail advice, it was only three weeks ago that the suggestion was made in London that he might be asked to return to Peking for a brief period and place his unrivalled knowledge and experience of Chinese diplomacy once more at Britain's disposal. Whether at the age of 73 years he would have felt equal to the great strain such an undertaking would involve, we do not know, but of this we are quite certain, that had the invitation been extended by the Government and been accepted, all members of the British communities in China would have welcomed the arrangement. They would have been satisfied that under Sir John's strong and wise direction British interests would not suffer.

Death has intervened and has robbed us of an able counsellor. It may be truthfully said, however, that Sir John died "in harness." Although he retired from the Diplomatic Service some years ago he has, in an unofficial capacity, been working strenuously in the cause to which his life was devoted—the improvement of the relationship between Great Britain and China. We owe him more than we probably realise for his labours during recent months. He took a prominent part in counteracting the influence of Bolshevik propaganda at Home in so far as this was concerned with China, and it was at a meeting of the China Association, called to consider what further steps could be taken in the present emergency, that he was struck down. He leaves the stage at a time when it would appear that his work of many years in Peking is being brought to nought, but we imagine Sir John would have agreed that the present disasters are but a passing phase in the history of the Country and that in a short while China will return to her senses and again work in friendly co-operation and carry on unrestricted trade with the Power which has helped her so materially in the past.

The Rev. J. Foster, B.A., has assumed the duties of officiating clergyman to the troops of the Wesleyan Denomination in Hongkong.

The master of the *Tamba Maru* reported on the vessel's arrival here that one Chinese passenger had died from heart failure during the voyage from Singapore to Hongkong.

A Marine Court of Enquiry is to be held at the harbour office on Friday morning for the purpose of enquiring into the alleged misconduct of Mr. P. R. Harris, second officer of the s.s. *Phoenician*. The composition of the Court has not yet been decided.

The case of Miss E. O. Murphy, of Empress Lodge, Kowloon, who was summoned for failing to make suitable boarding house returns, was concluded at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when Mr. E. W. Hamilton discharged the defendant with a caution.

The return of notifiable diseases for the week ended on September 15th shows 1 British case of diphtheria and 3 fatal cases of enteric fever out of 6 reported. One death occurred from influenza, a notifiable complaint. There was a *nil* return for the 24 hours ended on September 14th.

All Master Masons of the English Constitution are reminded of the meeting of the District Grand Lodge to be held this evening at 9.15 p.m. White mess jackets and black ties may be worn and should it be inconvenient to wear evening dress, it may be considered optional on this occasion.

Dr. Mary Roche, the National Representative for Australia of "The Order of the Star in the East," will give an address on the objects and the work of the Order, at the Hongkong Lodge, The Theosophical Society, 7, Duddell Street, this evening at 8.45 p.m. The public is cordially invited to attend.

At a meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Monday it was resolved that a petition for the issue of public loan bonds be drafted by the Secretary and chopped by the various commercial guilds before submitting it to the Government on Friday. The two Chinese representatives on the Legislative Council will be requested to approach the Government in the matter.

Mr. W. H. Bourne, whose name has recently been added to the list of Authorized Architects, is a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and has practised for many years both in England and in Canada. Whilst in Canada he was appointed City School Board and Hospital Architect in his own City. In 1921 he was appointed Assistant Consulting Architect to the Government of the United Provinces, India, and latterly has been with the Hongkong Government.

Leave has been granted to the undermentioned officers and sister Q.A.I.M.N.S. on private affairs for the periods stated:—Capt. E. Hall, C.M.A. (approx) 8th to 23rd September, 1925; Lieut. R. A. Chidson, 1st Bn. East Surrey Regt., 4th September to 16th October, 1925; Major E. S. Halford, R.A., 18th September to 31st October, 1925; Capt. N. C. Parkes, R.A., 16th September to 7th October, 1925; Sister Miss C. Sandbach, B.R.C., Q.A.I.M.N.S., 15th September to 6th November, 1925.

SPARE THE ROD?

RETRENCHMENT IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Strict economy is now being effected at the Government Schools and a number of locally engaged teachers are under notice. Some have actually left. The reason for the Government's action is that retrenchment has been found necessary and owing to the decrease in the number of pupils.

It is not known whether the dismissed teachers will be permanent. The affected teachers are mostly ladies. In the Government Schools very few Chinese masters are on the temporary staff. It is probable that when the pupils return, some of the dismissed teachers will be re-instated.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The American Consulate General received the following typhoon warning by cable from the Manila Observatory at 10 a.m. yesterday: "Typhoon in about 123 deg. Long. E. and 20 deg. Lat. N., moving N.N.W."

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]POSITION OF HOLLAND.
QUEEN CONSIDERS OUTLOOK IS HOPEFUL.

THE HAGUE, September 15th.

In a speech from the throne at the opening of the new session of the States General, Queen Wilhelmina declared that in many respects the country had reason to be grateful for the position of agriculture and horticulture, which was generally satisfactory, though the future outlook was not so bright. Commerce and industry were still beset with difficulties, largely owing to economic conditions outside Holland. The general situation was somewhat improved, though there is still ground for anxiety. Danger of disturbing the State's financial resources is past. Thanks to the radical measures adopted, the financial situation had continued to develop favourably; and the reduction of burdens might shortly be considered, but the most sober administration of the State's finances was still imperative.

Holland's relations with Foreign Powers was most cordial. Efforts would be immediately made gradually to reduce Holland's military forces, compatible with the present international situation. Measures were being considered for the establishment of a department of national defence, to which the interests of the army and navy would be entrusted as far as they did not concern the Colonies' Department.

As regards the Colonies, the influx of capital was essential to meet the growing needs of the people; but care must be taken that the interests of the native populations were not adversely affected.

THE SECURITY PACT.
INVITATION TO GERMANY TO ATTEND.

BERLIN, September 15th.

The French Ambassador presented to Herr Stresemann, the German Chancellor, an invitation from the Allies to attend the conference on the proposed Security Pact.

TURKS IN MOSUL.
REPORTED TO BE ENCIRCLING CHRISTIAN VILLAGES.

GENEVA, September 15th.

The British Government has received information that the Turks are encircling the Christian villages in the disputed territory in Mosul and driving the inhabitants Northwards. Some of the latter have escaped and crossed the frontier into Iraq.

Mr. L. S. M. Amery (British Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs) has submitted the matter to the Council of the League of Nations.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.
PLANS FOR ITS MANUFACTURE IN LANCAHIRE.

LONDON, September 15th.

The Manchester correspondent of *The Times* says that one effect of the duties on imported artificial silk is the formulation of plans for its manufacture in Lancashire.

It is understood that Sir Edwin Stockton will be chairman of one new company, which at present is negotiating for a suitable factory.

EARLIER CABLES.
THE GERMAN RENTENBANK.
NEGOTIATES LOAN IN UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, September 14th.

The Credits Department of the German Rentenbank has negotiated an agricultural loan of \$25,000,000 with the National City Bank of New York, to be issued at 93 and bearing interest at 7 per cent. There will be a sinking fund. The loan will be offered in New York immediately.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.
ALL FIGHTING CEASES ALONG OUEGHRA RIVER.

FEZ, September 15th.

A French communiqué to-day reads:— Fighting along the Oueghra River, where we gained and have fortified speedily all our objectives, has ceased entirely. The last offensive operations have had a great effect on the morale of the dissident tribes and confidence among the friendly tribes is growing. Several important tribes have signed their submission and re-occupied their villages.

Another great Franco-Spanish action is expected shortly.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
IMPORTANT SPANISH VICTORY.

MADRID, September 14th.

A communiqué announces that Spanish columns in the Tetuan sector yesterday began an advance. They relieved Kudiatihar, on the capture of which the High Command states that the success of operations in the whole of the Yebala region depended.

The defenders of Kudiatihar had been besieged for ten days by 3,000 rebels with nine field guns, who were driven back with the loss of 150 killed. Many prisoners were taken.

HEROIC OUTPOST.

MADRID, September 14th.

A communiqué states that General Primo de Rivera visited Beni Karich and congratulated the defenders of Kudiatihar on their heroic stand, particularly the outpost garrison of twenty-two, 6 of whom were killed and 4 wounded. The remainder, though worn out, held out against an incessant and furious attack. Patrols sent out to the ravines near Kudiatihar found only corpses.

BIG PUSH IMMINENT.

PARIS, September 14th.

A message from Fez states that now the French have occupied all their objectives on the Oueghra front.

There is talk of the imminence of a big Franco-Spanish push into the heart of the enemy country, though preparations are being made to secure winter quarters for a number of newly arrived regiments.

FRENCH CONSOLIDATING.

PARIS, September 14th.

A message from Tangier states that in the Wazan sector the French repulsed a Riff attack, inflicting heavy casualties. A Fez message says that under cover of some aerial and artillery activity, the French are delaying further action pending consolidation.

SHIPPING STRIKE.
OFFICERS ATTACKED.

CAPE TOWN, September 14th.

There are now twenty ships in Table Bay, and six mail steamers detained in South African ports. Much excitement prevailed at the Cape Town docks, when the authorities decided to take the steamer *Bullant* out into the bay in order to make room for other vessels in the dock, but all the crew of the *Bullant* except seven left the ship in their shore-going clothes, whereupon the authorities abandoned the attempt.

The *Guilford Castle*, whose crew also abandoned the ship, was skillfully taken out by harbour tugs, the officers and apprentices managing the work aboard.

The strikers ashore threw coal at the officers and others handling the ropes, and a hammer was also hurled aboard, narrowly missing an officer.

SEAMEN SENTENCED.

MELBOURNE, September 14th.

One hundred and sixty members of the crew of the *Euripides* have been sentenced to a week's imprisonment, and are to forfeit two days' pay, for absence without leave. Another has been sentenced to sixteen days, and to forfeit two days' pay for disobedience.

PRISONERS CHEERED.

WELLINGTON, September 14th.

Eighty-six members of the crew of the s.s. *Aranda*, who have been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, went in procession with 500 seafarers through the city to the gaol, which they entered amid their comrades' cheers.

SAILORS IN A CAMP.

CAPE TOWN, September 14th.

Some four hundred striking seamen have placed themselves in the hands of the immigration authorities. It is understood that they will be accommodated at Wynberg military camp under surveillance but not as prisoners. The drill hall has been placed at their disposal for sleeping purposes.

FRENCH WAR DEBTS.
MR. BALDWIN'S VISIT TO PARIS.

PARIS, September 14th.

Mr. Baldwin on his way to London after shortening his holiday at Aix Les Bains by a week, lunched with Messrs. Briand and Caillaux, and other members of the Government to-day, but the British Ambassador did not attend owing to Mr. Baldwin's desire that the visit should be regarded as entirely unofficial.

Particular interest attaches to Mr. Baldwin's meeting with M. Caillaux on the eve of the latter's departure for the United States. No statement has yet been issued regarding the informal talk which Mr. Baldwin had with M. Caillaux, but it is assumed that the debts question was discussed.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]
FRANCE MEANS BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, September 14th.

The American Debt Commission has received considerable satisfaction from the news from Paris that M. Caillaux is proceeding to the United States fully authorised to negotiate on the question of debt settlement, subject only to the ratification of the French Parliament.

One member declares that the announcement has cleared the atmosphere. No member has any doubt that France means business.

WHAT FRANCE CAN DO.

WASHINGTON, September 14th.

Regarding reports that France is able to liquidate her debt by paying interest at the rate of one-half of one per cent., Secretary Winston, of the American Debt Funding Commission, is of opinion that this rate must have referred to the initial payment made by several Powers under the sixty-two year settlement plans, and payments would be increased after the first year.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
GERMAN REPARATIONS.

BERLIN, September 14th.

The first annual report of Mr. Gilbert, the Agent General of reparation payments, shows that the receipts in the first year reached the estimated sum of a milliard marks, of which the payments amounted to approximately 503 millions. Britain received 190 millions and France 397 millions.

"VALLEY OF HELL."
WHERE FRENCH AIRMAN MET HIS DEATH.

BERLIN, September 14th.

The accident to the French flyers Thierry and Coste occurred at a spot in the Black Forest known as "the Valley of Hell."

It is believed to have been due to a sudden failure of the petrol supply which caused the plane to lose drive. A wing caught in a tree, and the plane overturned and plunged into a brook which was swollen by the recent rain.

It was completely wrecked and both airmen were buried in the wreckage. They were extricated with difficulty, when it was found that M. Thierry was already dead.

OBITUARY.

MR. ALBERT TOBIAS CLAY.

NEWHAVEN, CONN., September 14th.

The death is announced of Mr. Albert Tobias Clay, the eminent Orientalist.

(Mr. A. T. Clay was born in Pennsylvania in 1868, and took up the study of Assyrian and Hebrew, when at college. He later went in largely for Oriental research. He was the author and editor of numerous translations of Babylonian and other inscriptions.)

HOME FOOTBALL.

RESULTS OF LEAGUE MATCHES ON MONDAY.

LONDON, September 14th.

Matches played in the English League to-day resulted as follows:—

DIVISION I.	
Tottenham 1, Cardiff 2.	
DIVISION II.	
Blackpool 0, Darlington 1.	
Oldham 7, Stoke 2.	
Port Vale 3, Barnsley 0.	
Preston 1, Middlesbrough 0.	
Swansea 4, Stockport 0.	
Wolves 2, S. Shields 0.	
DIVISION III (SOUTH).	
Luton 0, Reading 1.	
Northants 2, Abertawe 2.	
Northwich 1, Brighton 2.	
DIVISION III (NORTH).	
Barnley 1, Durham 4.	
Bradford 8, Walsall 0.	
Grimby 3, Tranmere 0.	

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LATE SIR JOHN JORDAN.

FORMER MINISTER TO CHINA DIES IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 15th.

Sir John Jordan, formerly British Minister to China, collapsed and died suddenly while attending a meeting of the China Association in London.

The papers contain lengthy sympathetic notices of his death and express appreciation of his work in China.

MISSIONARY DROWNED.

REVEREND R. K. EVANS LOSES LIFE AT HOME.

LONDON, September 15th.

The Rev. R. K. Evans, formerly a missionary in Peking, has been drowned while bathing near Barmouth.

"MY COUNTRY."
VETERAN NAVAL OFFICER'S CALL FOR LOYALTY.

Words of great wisdom and value were spoken on August 5th to the boys of the Impregnable training establishment for the Royal Navy by Captain T. J. Spence Lyne, R.N., on the occasion of his giving up the command of the training school and retiring from the Navy. Captain Lyne entered the Service as a sailor boy 40 years ago, and rose from the lower decks to his present high rank. In the course of an able address to the boys, the veteran officer said:—

"What I would like to impress most upon you is to try and cultivate a strict sense of discipline and obedience to your superiors. This, together with loyalty, will be your sheet-anchor and help you better than anything else. We live in times that are rapidly changing, all our surroundings. The Navy and country of to-morrow are in your keeping. There are certain sections of society who are ready to shake your loyalty and obligations. Be guarded against such people, who are only out for their own selfish ends, and are ready to sacrifice country and freedom and everything that stands for a united Empire. For the man or boy who preaches discontent, or tries to organize discontent, there is no place in our great service."

"You will soon be permitted to see the world; it is then you will realize what a legacy your forefathers have bequeathed to you, and which is now in your keeping. Let your motto always be:—My country, may she ever be right; but right or wrong, my country."

GEE-BRSKI!

There has lately been a great spread of rabies in Leningrad, and in spite of drastic measures taken by the Soviet authorities there is still no abatement in the number of mad dogs and cats which prowl about the town, producing a panic among certain sections of the community. According to official statements, the average number of fresh patients brought to the Pasteur Institute in Leningrad for treatment against the bites of mad dogs is now 20 to 30 daily.

Western Canadian crop reports seem to indicate that the harvest this year will be the largest in some years. A call for 50,000 men has already been issued by the railways. The first quota from Toronto and eastern Canada will begin moving about August 18th, with the second batch from western Ontario about August 31st. It is estimated that these initial movements will amount to 25,000 men, requiring 40 special trains. Many of these farm labourers will remain on Canadian farms.

EARLIER CABLES.
[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]
TENNIS IN U.S.A.

FRENCH "CRACK" CALLED TO SERVE IN ARMY.

FOREST HILL, September 14th.

The Men's National Championships have started. The United States Lawn Tennis Association has asked Mr. Dwight Davis, Acting War Secretary, to intervene on behalf of LaCoste, who has been summoned from Forest Hill for military service.

SCOTTISH LETTER.
ARGENTINE SCOTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, August 15th.

The Scottish settlers in the Argentine Republic are celebrating a centenary this year. It is exactly 100 years since a large group of Scottish settlers left Leith in the sailing ship *Symmetry* for the hospitable shores of the Argentine to establish the first Scots colony in that country. Curiously enough this year also marks the centenary of the Treaty of Trade and Commerce between Great Britain and the Argentine Republic. At first the settlers had plenty of difficulties to overcome, but they addressed themselves with characteristic doggedness to the task, and after a somewhat shaky start at a place called Monte Grande, the colony eventually flourished, and extended to the district of Chascomus, in the Province of Buenos Aires, where they now have their own church. At the present day, all over the Argentine, descendants of these early pioneering Scots can be found carrying on the traditions of the race.

In the year 1880 a few enthusiastic Scots started the St. Andrew's Society of the River Plate. This society has now a membership roll of over 1,100. Its principal objects are benevolence and charity, although it also serves to preserve the Scottish tradition and sentiment amongst the settlers, and their descendants in the Argentine. One of the most commendable branches of the benevolent side of the society's work is the education of children of Scottish descent whose parents cannot afford the fees which are necessary to procure for them adequate education. About three years ago an Education Endowment Fund was started by the society, the sum aimed at being 100,000 Argentine dollars, or roughly £8,000. At the present day £3,000 of that sum has been obtained.

For this purpose and in order to celebrate adequately the centenary of the Scottish settlement the society are holding a Scottish Centenary Fair, the proceeds of which it is hoped will yield the necessary funds for Education endowment. The Prince of Wales has kindly promised to open this fair during his stay in the Argentine. Another Scottish function which the Prince will attend is the unveiling of the war memorial tablet containing the names of all the Scots who went from the Argentine to the Great War. This tablet is placed in the Scottish War Memorial Hall, a building opened in 1921, which cost about £14,000. All this money was obtained by public subscription, and the memorial is the only large war memorial erected in the Argentine by any section of the English speaking peoples. It is certainly a worthy memorial, forming as it does a very necessary part of the Scots School of Buenos Aires. This tablet was made by St. James Taggart at Aberdeen, and was recently shipped to the Argentine in time to be put in its place for unveiling by the Prince. It is made of grey granite, with a red granite border. His Royal Highness will thus participate in two events in which the Scots in the Argentine are specially interested, and it is certain that they on their part will give a hearty Scots welcome to their royal visitor.

THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.

It is unwise at this time of the year, to loiter on or near the main departure platforms at Euston, St. Pancras, or King's Cross. I do not mean that you stand in any danger of being crushed to death. It is a torture of the mind you will suffer, not of the body. The sleeping cars are all marked with the same names that you saw inscribed on the seats at Goodwood and on the coaches at Lord's. There is a crowd round the bookstall of faces as familiar as those of the men and women who frequent the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes. Men who have been seen only in top-hats or yachting caps since the beginning of May are now ensconced in a heather-mixture tweed head-covering that looks like an inverted spoon, and is calculated to let the rain drip off clear of the nose and neck. Women who all the season through have been distinguished for the airiness and flimsiness of their chiffon now walk up and down in stout brogue, woollen stockings of violet design, and thick serge coats and skirts. They carry cases of a curious thin rectangular design. They leave us in no doubt as to their destination of their occupation. They are off to the moors for the Glorious Twelfth. For the rest of the year the Sassenachs are content to regard Scotland as a somewhat dreary land of piercing east winds and incessant rain, where sandy-haired boys of immense concentration walk barefoot daily from the manse to the University and back again as a preparation for the conquest of the world. After a few years they emerge as Carnegies and Barries, dour or whimsical, but certainly rich. In August we regard the country from another angle. It becomes a land of grey castles all reeking with romance, of lonely moors black with peat and purple with heather, over which the youth and beauty of our inland roan gun in hand in search of the brown-grey grouse. After the somewhat artificial life of the London season there is nothing to compare with a day's shoot. We are far out of sight of houses and civilisation long before the Londoner

is out of bed. As likely as not we plough our way for five or six hours on end, through bracken and heather that sprays us with saturating moisture up to our thighs. There is neither track nor road, and nothing moves except the clouds overhead and the distant beaters. Suddenly we hear a whirr of wings, a guttural "Yk-ik-go back, go back," and a dozen brace rise with their breasts to windward before they climb high enough to turn down wind. Gun rises automatically to shoulder, a left and right as they come over our heads, and the dogs are away to retrieve our quarry. It is easy work on the twelfth. The birds are not yet wily nor wild. They do not zig-zag like snipe. By the time we reach the rendezvous for lunch we are doubtless feeling mighty pleased with ourselves. Even if we have missed a few "sisters" our appetite is good, and we spend the early hours of a golden afternoon in lying at our ease, serenely happy, regarding now our spoils and now the distant peaks, London completely obliterated from our memory.

PORRIDGE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

David Kirkwood has scored again. He has persuaded the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons to add porridge to the menu in the Members' dining-room. It will be served after nine o'clock in the evening. "There's no saying what effect it may have," said Dumbarton Burghs, M.P., when discussing his achievement. He has been commissioned to secure the best recipe obtainable in Scotland and to make arrangements for the supply of the correct cooking utensils. "The new regime will not come into force until we reassemble in the autumn," said Mr. Kirkwood. "There are twelve of us who are very fond of porridge. I am going to bring the meal for the porridge back with me after the recess. I shall bring enough for all of us, and I know where to order more. I am going into the kitchen to see that it is cooked properly and to show them how to do it. Southern housewives may be interested to hear exactly how porridge should be cooked. You put some water in the pot, put the pot on the fire or the gas ring, having the meal at hand. You take the meal in your left hand, leaving the right free to stir with. You pass the meal through the fingers into the water, stirring at the same time with the spurtle, or piece of wood for the purpose. You keep on stirring until it comes through the boil as we say. It should come through for about a quarter of an hour. One difference between our porridge and English porridge is that when we put the salt in to taste the porridge is being boiled. The Englishman adds it or takes sugar with it when it is served." Mr. Kirkwood finally agreed that the serving of porridge after nine might have an appreciable effect on the strength of the Scottish contingent in the House at late hours and through all-night sittings. No great tendency to desert the debate has been noticed by the Scottish Labour M.P.'s hitherto, but it is anticipated that, fortified by porridge, they may be capable of even greater things.

Having been refused a stone (the Coronation one), Mr. Kirkwood is now petitioning for, if not bread, at least porridge and when he presents himself to Parliament in the autumn he will be equipped to write the monograph, historical, patriotic, and dietetic, which so great a subject deserves, with a damnable supplement on the various porridges of English Hotels. "What porridge had John Keats?" asked Browning, and did not wait for an answer. But we shall learn later on what kind of porridges were supplied to David Kirkwood.

We all know Dr. Johnson's disparaging view of oats and, by inference, porridge; but that was after he met Boswell. In the Dictionary itself porridge is defined as: "Food made by boiling meat in water; broth"—a recipe which will certainly not be found in the Kirkwood collection. Another illegitimate variety is mentioned in *Peyton's* "nettle porridge"—which that epicure found "very good." Evidently the indiscriminating Southern, any nondescript assortment of a fluid or semi-fluid nature could come under the term. Till the modern era porridge had the reputation of being a wholesome food, but to-day Harley Street looks upon it askance. It is true that Scotland is a great nation, and that argument (or did eat) porridge, but that argument is waved aside by Dr. Woods-Hutchinson in true Johnsonian style. "The Secret," he says, "of their wonderful success, both mental and physical, lies in the fact that any nation trained to survive a diet of oatmeal and the Shorter Catechism could survive anything and flourish anywhere."

NEW P. AND O. LINE.

The twin-screw mail and passenger liner *Rajputana*, built for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was launched at Messrs. Harland and Wolff's Greenock yard. With the launch of this vessel the P. and O. Company have had 11 vessels built at this yard, a striking record of the intimate association and community of interests existing between the owners and this establishment. The new vessel is 670ft. in length, 11ft. in breadth, 47ft. 6in. in depth, and of over 10,000 tons gross. She has a straight stem and cruiser stern, and is intended for the company's mail and passenger service between London and Bombay. Unfortunately the vessel is not being succeeded immediately, at least by another for the same owners, and the scarcity of contracts is such that the yard from which the *Rajputana* was launched has now no new ships on the stocks.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

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AUGUST 8th.

AUGUST 22nd.

AUGUST 29th.

APPLICATION FOR THESE SHOULD BE MADE TO THE CITY OFFICE OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, 1A, CHATER ROAD. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 12.

The issue of August 8th contains the detailed reply by A. G. M. to Wu Hon Man's Manifesto. This reply analyses very fully the various contentions put forward by the Bolsheviks in their propaganda, and gives the British point of view. It should be kept on record as it will always be useful for reference purposes.

The issue of August 22nd contains the report of Mr. Hellstrom's lecture on the Bolshevik policy in Canton; the report of the meeting held to re-form the Hongkong Branch of the China Association and the account of the attempt of the Chinese soldiers to loot junks at Shataukok and the intervention of H.M.S. "Foxglove."

The issue of August 29th contains the full report of the great indignation meeting held at the Theatre Royal, together with the text of the Telegram sent to the Prime Minister.

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
ISABEL RAMBAY.)

PARIS, August 15th.
With August, comes the call to the sea, and more particularly to the call of Deauville for those who can afford its expensive luxuries. All the beaches that sparkle in the sun round the Brittany and Normandy coasts have been gay spots for the last month or so, but, it is to Deauville that the Smart Set world and his wife will set forth this month. And, naturally, they will take with them trunks bulging with lovely creations, in which to promenade up and down the boardwalk, or venture occasionally into the sea. With the salons of the big designers of Paris thronged all day and every day with overseas buyers choosing models for the coming Autumn season in their respective countries, there is a corner, just as important, for the models which will be displayed at Deauville during the next six hectic weeks of its brief season.

BEACH CLOTHES.
The clothes which have been designed for the beach, whether for actual swimming or whether for the more popular sport of promenading, are nothing if not exotic this season. In nearly every model, there is an indication of the influence which the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs has already had on the new materials, colours and designs. Many of the materials of which suits and capes are being made are patterned with amazing, vividly-patterned designs that are amazingly reminiscent of the best camouflage efforts of the war. There are suits made of jersey de laine or jersey de soie to be seen, that show trunks and a top piece which is bodice and skirt in one; the trunks and skirt of these suits are plain, generally in a dark colour such as black, navy blue or nigger, but the front is a mass of vivid stripes or even more vivid signs, so that the wearer thereof looks rather like an aborigine in full war paint when she sets forth for her morning dip. Sometimes, the bodice is striped or patterned all round; at others, only the front is decorated, and back is left quite plain.

Suits of this type are exactly like a man's in cut, and a narrow belt worn at normal waistline is added. Another idea, very popular at Deauville this season, is to form a kind of loose tunic with two huge silk handkerchiefs, adding a pair of plain coloured, striped, or patterned trousers. I've seen numbers of the most fascinating outfits made in this way. Naturally, the brighter in colour and design the handkerchiefs, the better. Some are veritable orgies of futurist fervour. Another type of suit that is being worn a lot, is in figured linen. Some of those I have seen have been patterned all over in a medley of compasses, ships and signalling flags. Others sport all the fishes in and out of the sea. Suits of this material are cut perfectly straight, they are devoid of sleeves and are finished with a simple bateau neckline.

ONE-PIECE SUITS.
A type of suit that remains forever popular is the one-piece black suit devoid of all trimming. With this as a foil to work upon, the beach girl with a clever imagination, can ring in any number of changes by means of coloured belts, caps, sandals and wraps. And green looks effective against a black background; likewise, mustard yellow striped or bordered with black. Check, striped and tartan materials are being worn a great deal. Usually, they are mixed with a plain material to throw them into greater relief.

TAFETAS DEAD.
Taffetas is quite dead as a material for bathing, even the very thin women who felt it their duty to mankind to don ruffled taffetas costumes when they ventured onto a beach, have discarded them in favour of suits made of one of the modern jersey materials which are so much more becoming and so much less cumbersome to wear.

REBORN CAPES.
Smart beach capes are being made of a printed rubberized material that is as practical as it is becoming. One gay model I saw was finished with a printed border running round the hem and showing billowing waves and fantastic fish. Wraps are also being made of thick Turkish towelling. A favorite model shows pastel coloured stripes on a creamy background, and, usually, the cap and sandals are chosen to harmonize with this stripe in colour. Capes are more popular than wraps with sleeves. A novelty which the season has brought forth are striped flannel coats. They are like loose elongated blazers, except that they are nearly always white or cream, and the coloured stripes are not necessarily those of one's club or school.

STOCKINGS NOT FORGOTTEN.
Stockings are not being worn to a great extent this year. In France, there is not as there is in that country of hockey, the United States, compelling women to cover up their legs in stockings when they go swimming, whether they like it or not, therefore, all who flock to Deauville and the other beaches in France this year, can follow this fashion for bare legs without fear of incurring the might and wrath of the law. For those who prefer to don stockings, there are the most intriguing creations, striped and patterned to a bewildering extent. Horizontal stripes are considered the smartest, notwithstanding the fact that only one woman in a hundred has the colour and art to show off to advantage such a line. Then, there are

(Continued on next Column.)

PURE ENGLISH.

TRACT WRITTEN BY THE POET
LAUREATE.

The S.P.E., or the Society for Pure English, wishes to cast its net wider. For some years past it has issued tracts, by the first authorities, on matters concerning the writing and the speaking of English; and its latest tract, published by the Clarendon Press and written by the Poet Laureate, constitutes a restatement of its aims and aspirations, and an invitation to all who are interested in its work to become members of the Society.

It is a question of the linguistic rather than the literary purity of the language; the Society has no wish to assume the part of an academy; but it desires to promote discussion and to offer, through its tracts, an impartial forum in which inquiries of high moment to the future of the English tongue may be impartially conducted. The Society stands for reform, among other things, of spelling; but it knows that nothing effective can be done in a hurry, and without the consent and good will of readers, for whose convenience spelling exists; in this respect it is Fabian in its methods, and trusts, if the drift of Mr. Bridges's remarks may be so interpreted, on something like the inevitability of gradualness. At any rate, it intends to do its best, not by *co-ordinated* edicts, but by addressing itself to the persuaded reason of those who use the English tongue.

The justifications for its activities are the spread and employment of English all over the world: the risks which the language has to run of contamination; certain innate defects in it, "not a few of which are believed to be corrigible"; and the fact that in English is enshrined the finest living literature, from which it would be a calamity if current speech became estranged.

What hopes are there of keeping the language pure? It may come as a surprise to some readers of his tract that Mr. Bridges relies confidently on an agency which is too commonly thought to be of debasing influence—namely, journalism. But what should we do, Mr. Bridges asks, without our newspapers? People often read more than they speak; newspapers for their own typographical purposes are bound to follow rules; and through them, and not in spite of them, is to be expected the reform, gradually, and not before all minds are ripe for it, of the present Victorian spelling.

This recognition of the power of newspapers for linguistic good is only one of several conditions discerned as favourable by Mr. Bridges to the formation of a machinery "for the control and evolution of speech." Others are the sciences of philology and phonetics, neither of which was in existence when the modern spelling became uniform; there is the great Oxford Dictionary which tells the history of words and their spelling; there is universal education, with its enormous potentialities; and, lastly, there is the new method of broadcasting, which demands good enunciation, and has the chance of being able to correct what is defective and aliphad on men's lips. Here the aesthetic standard may coincide with the utilitarian.

Mr. Bridges, therefore, is by no means without hope as he looks to the future. If he and his friends can get all those who print and all those who speak at large to thousands on his side, pure English will be something more than a scholar's dream.

cunning little checked things to match the check and tartan suits. For those who wish to be original, there are socks, mostly showing daring cubist and futurist designs and conceived in vivid and terrible colours.

SHOES FOR SWIMMING.
Heavy rubber shoes that fit snugly onto the feet are the wisest choice, for the woman who wishes to swim. Of course, on sandy beaches, shoes are not so much a necessity as an effective luxury; but, on shingle beaches as many of the beaches are in France and England, shoes are an absolute necessity if one does not wish to suffer agonies from bruised feet. Rubber shoes can be obtained in the jolliest of colours—cherry red, reekless blue, jade green, mustard yellow and deep purple, and they are usually finished with a border of white to throw the colour into relief. For the promenade along the boardwalk, there are the daintiest of woven straw sandals. They are to be had in different colour combinations, and worn with or without stockings, look most effective. Some of the more elaborate models are decorated with motifs worked in corals of coloured raffia. Satin slippers for beach wear, are as remote a thing of the past as taffetas bathing suits.

PRACTICAL CAPS.
Most of the bathing caps are being made of thin coloured rubber. Those fitting closely to the head have been found to be the most practical as well as the most becoming. Some beach wear specialists are adding little chin straps, that prevent the cap from being carried off by the wildest wave, and add a piquant note to the face of the wearer. The coloured silk handkerchief tied so as to show bows jutting out at all angles, still continues to be one of the most effective types of headdress, and therefore, the most popular.

Beach Parnails are tiny affairs this season, even thinner than the Tan Trough variety of umbrellas. They are often made of paper in imitation of the flat, many-ribbed model of the Japanese.

HOME LIFE IN DENMARK.
PREDOMINANCE OF THE MASTER
OF THE HOUSE.

The husband is a very important person in the Danish household. By that it is not meant to convey that the wife is a nonentity in her home. Far from it. Danish women had the vote long before English women. Also they share in masculine professions and avocations to an even greater extent than in this country. But the patriarchal idea is very strong, though perhaps not quite so much now as formerly, and the Danish husband is the head of his household not only in theory but in fact.

A POPULAR ACTOR.

Mr. Carl Brisson, one of the most popular actors on the English stage today, and a Dane by birth, illustrated this point when interviewed recently. "Take dinner in a Danish house," he said. "It is true that, except on Christmas Eve, when the husband dissects the goose, the wife always serves, but she does not distribute the food. When she has carved a portion, a servant, if there is one, or a member of the family, takes the dish to the master (unless guest is present) and he helps himself. Guests excepted, food is offered to him before anyone else."

"Danish children, though lovingly treated, have to render strict obedience and respect to their parents. They never address them as 'father,' but always as 'daddy' or 'mamma.' Thus a Danish child would not say to its father: 'Will you please give me this?' but 'Will daddy please give me this?' Children under 14 or 15 have their meals by themselves, except on festive occasions."

"In short, I should say that the Danish home of to-day with its patriarchal atmosphere and the discipline of the children," added Mr. Brisson, "corresponds to the English home of fifty years ago as I have read about it."

SHORTAGE OF SERVANTS.

The servant problem is as acute in Denmark as in England. As a result, people began to develop the restaurant and flat habit, and home ties were being loosened. This, however, has been checked by the Government's action in imposing a 10 per cent. tax on hotels and restaurant bills. The duty is resented, and at present hotels and restaurants are more or less boycotted.

As is general on the Continent, the Danish breakfast consists of coffee and rolls. Lunch at 12 noon is a substantial meal; dinner is taken between 7 and 8. In between is "a-clock tea," made fashionable by British officials, turned during the war. Most Danish people, however, drink coffee, not tea, at this meal, which is a movable feast.

"The distinctive features of the Danish home life," said Mr. Brisson, "are the predominance of the master of the household, the pride the women take in housecraft, the good behaviour of the children, and the cheapness of the living, for a middle-class family of six can manage very comfortably on £200 a year."

QUEER CLUBS.

MODERN REVIVAL OF AN OLD IDEA.

[BY ERNEST WOODWARD.]

The news that clubs for gloomy people have been started in Brighton-London may startle and amuse us. Yet such eccentric circles are by no means unique. In the 18th century, in fact, they had quite a vogue.

The Surly Club was one of the several curious institutions inaugurated during that period. There, any members who seemed to display a sour temper and a gloomy disposition, were immediately thrown out of the charming group. Depression and scowls were members' bread and butter.

The Split-Farthing Club was another curiosity. Here met the misers of those days, tight-fisted old gentlemen who must have driven their creditors to the asylum. One can imagine these skinflints all grouped together exchanging tales of how they saved farthings.

No less queer was the Ugly Club. The qualification for membership, once earned, was doubtless easy enough to keep. John Wilkes was president for life; and Count Mirabeau, the greatest orator of the French Revolution, had the pleasure of being an honorary member.

Another freak of eighteenth century society was an institution called the Lying Club, whose members were not permitted to utter a single truth during their sittings, unless they had been expressly authorised to do so by the president! One spoken truth, if found to be such, might end one's membership.

To what other clubs ex-members of that institution resorted, we do not know. If they attempted to gain entrance to the Split-Farthing Club by saying they were misers, one would imagine the retort, "You're a liar!" The Unfortunate Club must have been similar to the present-day Sick and Sorey Clubs, where the qualification for membership is said to be the ownership of a dependent air and a really big grievance.

Under the roof of the Unfortunate Club in those days gathered the unhappily married, the bankrupts, those who had met disaster in any walk of life or imagined themselves to be in any way unfortunate. Whether they arranged excursions to graveyards, as their successors are doing, I cannot say. Anyway, it may be as well not to discourage such eccentric clubs to-day. The members are at least out of everybody else's way.

IN COURSE OF COMPILATION.

THE DIRECTORY
AND CHRONICLE
1926.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, FORMOSA,

INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS

SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES,

NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-

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SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL

ISSUE

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN POSSESSIONS IN

CHINA & JAPAN.

CANTON & COAST & RIVER STEAMERS.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 14th.
Asama Maru No. 22, Japanese str., 598 tons, Capt. M. Tsujiguchi, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 331—M.B.K.
Imulaca, Norwegian str., from Canton, lying at Kowloon Dock.
Maybachi Maru, Japanese str., 4,331 tons, Capt. M. Murakami, from Kobe, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 41—N.Y.K.
Taika Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. T. Ishigaki, from Haiphong and Hoilow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 41—O.S.K.
September 15th.
Catbas, British str., 6,313 tons, Capt. D. Mansfield, from Liverpool and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's wharf—R. & S.
Chipsing, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. D. Burleigh, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 331—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Vulcanus, Dutch str., 707 tons, Capt. H. J. J. Carlsen, from Tamsui, lying at Tai Kok Tsui—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

CLEARANCES.

September 15th.
Huwei Maru, for Whampoa.
Kwai Jari, for Borneo and Pampoen Bay.
Maybachi Maru, for Keelung.
Namuch, for Hoilow.
Shantung, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.
 Per s.s. *President Hayes*, on September 15th:—Mr. O. Friesner, Madame J. Journeau, Miss H. Heaward, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Orlanes, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Navarro and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bautista and daughter, Miss Scandbach, Mrs. L. Swin, Mr. R. F. Lazaroo, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hall, Mrs. C. T. Alden and child, Mr. C. A. Clark, Mrs. H. A. Baume, Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Cottingham, Mr. H. V. Crawford, Mr. F. Himmow, Mr. D. Hardie, Mr. T. H. Lowry, Miss L. C. Moore, Mr. D. H. Steinmetz, Mr. J. N. Welter, Mr. C. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Acedo and daughter, Mr. H. Rubison, Mrs. E. M. Hathaway, Mrs. L. R. Jones, Mrs. M. Michel and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Morley and child, Mrs. J. S. Parmelee, Mr. G. F. Sanderson, Mr. E. Williams, Miss H. A. Williams.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R. I. and Apur Company's s.s. *Tatiana* left Singapore for this port on September 14th, and is due here on September 16th.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

The following are the latest changes on the China Coast:—
 Mr. H. Mackay, has signed off the s.s. *Kiangchow* as third engineer.
 Mr. G. L. Gaskill, has gone from third mate of the *Yat Shing* to third mate of the *Chow Shing*.
 Mr. J. M. Macleod, has signed off the *Yuen Sang* as third engineer.
 Mr. F. S. Baurke, has signed off the *Kwangchow* as second engineer.
 Mr. W. Prendergast, has signed off the *Kiang Yang* as first mate.
 Mr. E. McFarland, has signed off the *Kanau* as first engineer and has gone second engineer of the same ship.
 Mr. J. H. Fayers, has signed off the *Kanau* as second engineer and has signed on the same vessel as third engineer.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The shipping statement for yesterday showed that the total number of vessels in the harbour at 9 a.m. was 97, of which 52 were British. There were nine arrivals, of which two were British, one Norwegian, one German and five Japanese. The departures numbered four.

The vessels arriving were the s.s. *Catbas* from Liverpool and Singapore with 1,000 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Chipsing* from Tientsin and Weihaiwei with 500 tons of general cargo and mail from Weihaiwei; the s.s. *Imulaca* from Canton with a nil entry; the s.s. *Scherer* from Hamburg and Manila with 675 tons of general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Maybachi Maru* from Kobe and Bais and the s.s. *Asama Maru* from Keelung with through cargo; the s.s. *Anakua Maru* from Keelung and Swatow with coal, general cargo and mail; the s.s. *Taika Maru* from Bombay and Singapore with rice and general cargo and mail and the s.s. *Taika Maru* for Haiphong and Hoilow with 435 pigs, poultry, and 550 tons of general cargo and mail.

The departures for the above period were the s.s. *President Hayes* for Manila; the s.s. *Hector* for Shanghai; the s.s. *Zai Sang* for Kobe and the s.s. *Asama Maru* for Whampoa. The clearances were the s.s. *Devonshire* for Hoilow; the s.s. *Zai Sang* for Shanghai and the s.s. *Scherer* for Shanghai.

The river steamer sailings continue as usual to Macao and lookings continue good.

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 Mrs. H. G. Watson
 Mr. & Mrs. Wilson
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 Mr. & Mrs. G. Woessner
 and child
 Mr. D. E. Wood
 Mr. R. E. Wood
 Mr. H. S. Zumbalt

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.70	29.59	29.68
Temperature	85	74	85
Humidity	54	63	56
Wind Direction	N	Calms	NW
Force	2	0	4
Weather	B	B	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open-air Temperature on 14th			88
Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th			74

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Sept. 16th to 22nd, 1925.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H.K. Standard Time	Height	H.K. Standard Time	Height
Wed.	16	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		7 57	6 8	1 43	3 7
Thur.	17	9 32	5 2	2 58	1 7
		8 31	6 9	3 58	2 3
Fri.	18	9 38	5 4	3 25	2 7
		9 38	7 0	2 59	3 0
Satur.	19	9 56	5 6	3 53	1 7
		10 17	5 9	3 34	2 6
Sun.	20	10 19	6 9	4 11	2 4
		10 41	6 2	4 47	2 3
Mon.	21	10 58	5 5	4 51	2 3
		11 8	6 4	5 15	2 2
Tues.	22	11 43	6 0	5 37	2 2
		11 38	6 5	5 44	3 0

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Amboise (M.M.), due to-day.
Empress of Australia (C.P.R.), due Sept. 23rd.
Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due to-day.
Matua (P. & O.), due to-morrow.
Portus (M.M.), due to-day.
Sundan (P. & O.), due September 18th.
Schlesien (N.D.L.), due to-day.

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of the MEETINGS of the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the

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Revised by the Members

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 VIA
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 SUWA MARU Saturday, 10th Oct. at 11 a.m.
 HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
 LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.
 SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
 TANGO MARU Wednesday, 23rd September
 AKI MARU Wednesday, 21st Oct.
 NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
 MATSURI MARU Monday, 14th September
 BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 MURORAN MARU Wednesday, 9th Sept.
 BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
 TOYOOKA MARU Monday, 28th Sept.
 NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 AKI MARU Thursday, 17th Sept.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 TAMBA MARU Tuesday, 15th Sept.
 HAKOZAKI MARU Tuesday, 22nd Sept.
 TSUBASHI MARU Tuesday, 22nd Sept.
 DELAGOA MARU Wednesday, 30th Sept.

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 "GLENELG" ... 26th

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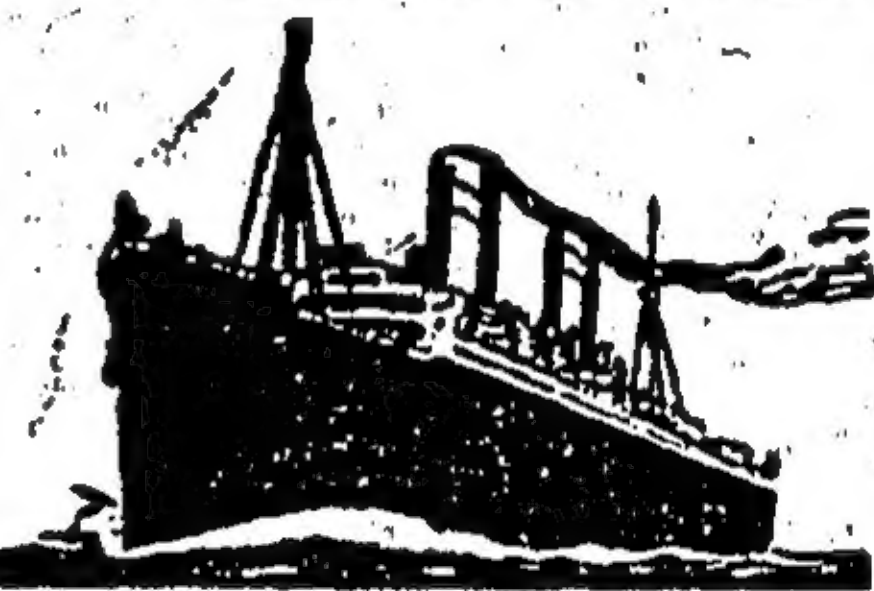
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"PEALZ"	10th October	14th October, 1925
"TRIET"	7th November	14th November, "
"SAARBRUECKEN"	5th December	12th December, "
"COBLENZ"	2nd January	12th January, 1926
"ANHALT"	30th January	7th February, "
"FULDA"	27th February	4th April, "
"DEFFLINGER"	27th March	1st May, "
"TRIET"	24th April	28th May, "
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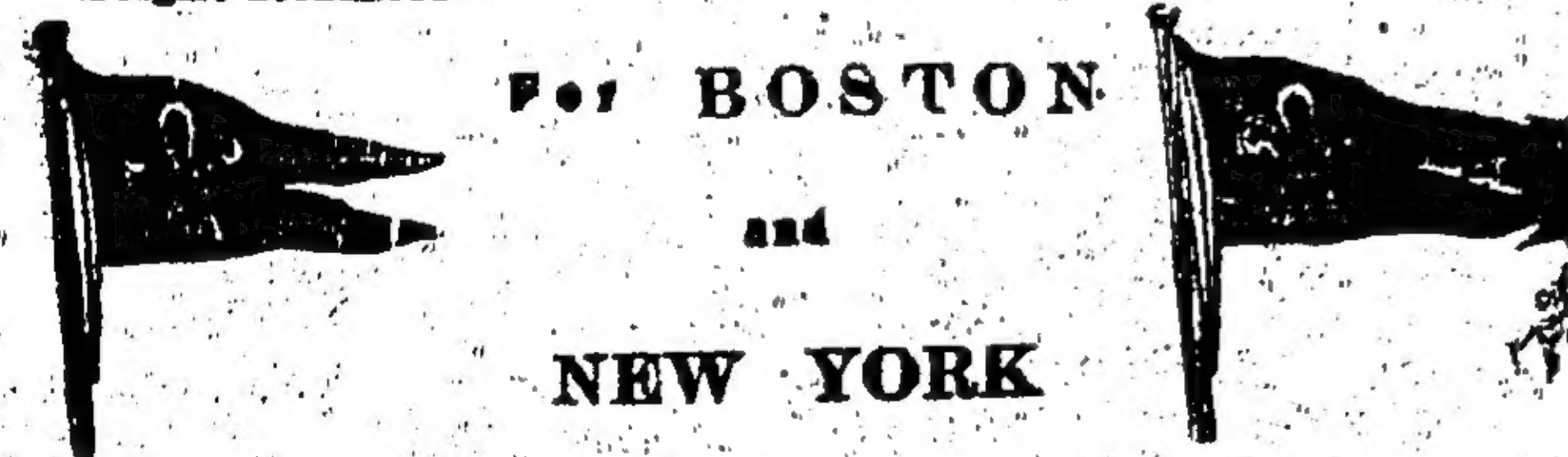
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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORIENT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KEYBER"	9,114	19th Sept. Noon	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hall.
"NAGPORE"	9,133	24th Sept.	Singapore & Bombay.
"KARMA"	9,133	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	9,133	14th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & A'werp.
"MALWA"	9,133	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SIGILIA"	9,133	23rd Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & A'werp.
"KRIVA"	9,133	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	9,133	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"TALIAN"	9,133	18th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & A'werp.
"KASHMIR"	9,133	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"MOREA"	9,133	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,133	26th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"MAUCEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"KEYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"DELTA"	9,097	4th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & A'werp.
"MALWA"	9,133	14th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMA"	9,133	24th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	9,133	10th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KRIVA"	9,133	23rd Mar.	Marseilles & London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TILAWA"	10,006	30th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	9th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	24th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KARMA"	9,133	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	9,133	14th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & A'werp.
"MALWA"	9,133	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SIGILIA"	9,133	23rd Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & A'werp.
"KRIVA"	9,133	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	9,133	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"TALIAN"	9,133	18th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & A'werp.
"KASHMIR"	9,133	10th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"MOREA"	9,133	13th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,133	26th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"MAUCEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
"KEYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"DELTA"	9,097	4th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & A'werp.
"MALWA"	9,133	14th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
"KARMA"	9,133	24th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	9,133	10th Mar.	Marseilles & London.
"KRIVA"	9,133	23rd Mar.	Marseilles & London.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Hongkong, India, Java, Ceylon, Colombo, Singapore, Penang, and other ports en route as indicated on the following:
 Frequent connections from Australia with the following:
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, the P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept. D.L.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	9,896	19th Sept. Noon	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	9,018	23rd Sept.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	24th Sept.	do.
"KRIVA"	9,133	31st Oct.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"SIGILIA"	9,133	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	9,896	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"GABRELA"	5,337	17th Oct.	do.
"TALIAN"	9,133	18th Nov.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDIA"	9,896	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,896	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,896	24th Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	9,896	24th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"MAUCEDONIA"	11,089	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFUKA"	9,000	14th Dec.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KEYBER"	9,114	24th Dec.	Shanghai Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"DELTA"	9,097	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	24th Jan.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses, at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Female Messenger not more than 3 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company.
 Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
 P. & O. Building, Cantonment Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Ocean Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW**AND RETURN**

(Occupying 4 or 18 Days)

*HAICHING... Capt. W. B. Turnbull ... Monday, 21st Sept. 1 p.m.

*For Amoy and Fochow. Calling at Amoy for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bank of China).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Peking Ankerage) and return by the same steamer by the "HAICHING," "HAICHONG" and "HAICHING" at the Reduced Rate of \$60.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.

General Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HAIPHONG & BANGKOK ... "KIUNGCHOW" ... On 17th Sept. 10 a.m.
 WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ... "KUNGHOW" ... On 17th Sept. 4 p.m.
 HONGKONG & SINGAPORE ... "KINGHUAN" ... On 19th Sept. 10 a.m.
 AMOY & SHANGHAI ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 22nd Sept. 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**
 TELEPHONE CENTRAL 32. Agents.

CABLE 177. FACTORY CAN BE REACHED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, Ltd.**"CHANGTE"**

This Vessel will sail hence on her maiden voyage on
 Wednesday, Sept. 30th, at 10 A.M.

MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TANKERMAN PORTS.
 THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
 (Sailing Subject to Alteration)

For Freight and Passage, apply to— **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**
 Tel. C. 33. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH**

LOADING FOR MANILA BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... Sails 6th Oct.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME).
 TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.
 REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.

£66.**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARD FOR SPANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails 10th Oct.
 S.S. "RIVIO PELLECO" ... Sails 13th Oct.
 S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sails 10th Nov.
 S.S. "PERSIA" ... Sails 12th Nov.
 M.S. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 10th Dec.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "DUCHESSE D'AOSTA" ... Sails 30th Sept.
 S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... Sails 31st Oct.
 S.S. "NIPPON" ... Sails 1st Dec.
 M.S. "VIMINALE" ... Sails 31st Dec.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICA & PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails 1st October.
 Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
 Telephone Central 1088. Agents.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.
SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	From Amoy, Hongkong, and Sailings for Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMBOISE ...	1925	1925	1925
CHANTILLY ...	14th Aug. "	17th Sept. "	18th Sept. "
PORTO ...	28th Aug. "	25th Sept. "	28th Sept. "
DAEZAGNAN ...	11th Sept. "	18th Oct. "	10th Nov. "
AMBOISE ...	25th Sept. "	27th Oct. "	24th Nov. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class (1st Class) ... 85.00. Od. B Class (1st Class) ... 21.00. Od.
 STEAMERS (2nd) ... 68.00. Od. STEAMERS (2nd) ... 20.00. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Landing Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (OCEAN BOATS).

Loading for HAYRE ANTWERP & DUNKIRK about

YANG-TSE from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAYRE is due

to arrive about 24th September.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
 Telephone Central 740. 2, QUAI DE BOURG.
 COGNITION—TRAIT—REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The public are advised that correspondence intended for Canton will, if superscribed "By Train," be transmitted in the mail closed at 8.15 a.m. daily and forwarded by the 9.15 train from Kowloon.

The Radio Office has reverted to its normal working hours, viz.:
G.P.O. Counter, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Radio Office, 3rd floor, G.P.O. Building, 5 p.m. to 8 a.m.

Radio Traffic with Canton is suspended until further notice.
Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay.
Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PRE	DATE
SHANGHAI	Amboise	16th Sept.
MANILA	Emp. of Russia	16th Sept.
SAMBA	Pres. Grant	17th Sept.
MANILA	Pres. Grant	17th Sept.
Canton via Suva (Letters & Papers, London 20th Aug., & Parcel, 15th Aug.)	Malaga	17th Sept.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Pres. Pierce	17th Sept.
STRAITS	Soudan	18th Sept.
STRAITS	Takawa	18th Sept.
Europe via Negapatam (Papers only)	Haitian	19th Sept.
London, 15th Aug.	Pres. Madison	21st Sept.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PRE	DATE
Canton	Henan	Wednesday, 16th, 7.15 A.M.
Manila	Kishinev	7.15 A.M.
Haitian	Batavia	8.30 A.M.
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 17th Oct.	Amboise	Reg. 9.45 A.M.
Yan Cloon	Letters	10.30 A.M.
Saigon and Bangkok	Sekou Maru	11.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Calchas	12.30 P.M.
Haiphong and Bangkok	Kiungchow	Thursday, 17th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 30th Oct.	Emp. of Russia	Parcels 2.45 P.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Reg. Letters	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Kuichow	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Portos	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Malaga	5.00 P.M.
Haiphong, Peking and Haiphong	Amazons Maru	Friday, 18th, 8.50 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 30th Oct.	Pres. Grant	Parcels Noon
Europe via Siberia (correspondence specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only)	Letters	2.45 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Pierce	12.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 17th Oct.	Khyber	Reg. 1.45 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Soudan	1.45 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Sui Sang	1.45 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kaijo Maru	Sunday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 15th Oct.	Siberia Maru	Monday, 21st, 9.45 A.M.
Amoy and Poochow	Han Ching	Registration 1.45 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 20th Oct.	Eumais	Letters 2.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Madison	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.30 P.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Is., 4th Oct.	Tango Maru	Wednesday, 23rd, 8.45 A.M.
Manila	Pres. Polk	Letters 9.30 A.M.
Manila		Monday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 25th Oct.	Ilakou Maru	Tuesday, 30th, 2.45 P.M.
	Letters	3.30 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

September 15th, 1925.	
On London	Telegraphic Transfer ... 2/3
Bank Bill, on demand	... 2/5 1/16
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	... 2/5
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	... 2/5 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	... 2/5 1/2
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	... 2/5
On Paris	Bank Bill, on demand ... 1/24 1/2
Credit, 4 months' sight	... 1/24 1/2
On New York	Bank Bill, on demand ... 53 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	... 60 1/2
On Bombay	Telegraphic Transfer ... 159 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	... 159 1/2
On Calcutta	Telegraphic Transfer ... 159 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	... 159 1/2
On Shanghai	Bank Bill, at sight ... 100
Private, 30 days' sight	... 100
On Yokohama	On demand ... 143 1/2
On Manila	On demand ... 100
On Singapore	On demand ... 100
On Batavia	On demand ... 100
On Hongkong	On demand ... 100
On Amoy	On demand ... 100
On Swatow	On demand ... 100
On Canton	On demand ... 100
On Hankow	On demand ... 100
On Peking	On demand ... 100
On Tientsin	On demand ... 100
On Harbin	On demand ... 100
On Manchuria	On demand ... 100
On Korea	On demand ... 100
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On Poland	On demand ... 100
On Czechoslovakia	On demand ... 100
On Yugoslavia	On demand ... 100
On Rumania	On demand ... 100
On Bulgaria	On demand ... 100
On Greece	On demand ... 100
On Turkey	On demand ... 100
On Persia	On demand ... 100
On Mesopotamia	On demand ... 100
On India	On demand ... 100
On Ceylon	On demand ... 100
On Mauritius	On demand ... 100
On E. & S. Africa	On demand ... 100
On Egypt	On demand ... 100
On Greece	On demand ... 100
On Italy	On demand ... 100
On France	On demand ... 100
On Germany	On demand ... 100
On Belgium	On demand ... 100
On Netherlands	On demand ... 100
On Switzerland	On demand ... 100
On Spain	On demand ... 100
On Portugal	On demand ... 100
On Russia	On demand ... 100
On Poland	On demand ... 100
On Czechoslovakia	On demand ... 100
On Yugoslavia	On demand ... 100
On Rumania	On demand ... 100
On Bulgaria	On demand ... 100
On Greece	On demand ... 100
On Turkey	On demand ... 100
On Persia	On demand ... 100
On Mesopotamia	On demand ... 100
On India	On demand ... 100
On Ceylon	On demand ... 100
On Mauritius	On demand ... 100
On E. & S. Africa	On demand ... 100
On Egypt	On demand ... 100
On Greece	On demand ... 100
On Italy	On demand ... 100
On France	On demand ... 100
On Germany	On demand ... 100
On Belgium	On demand ... 100
On Netherlands	On demand ... 100
On Switzerland	On demand ... 100
On Spain	On demand ... 100
On Portugal	On demand ... 100
On Russia	On demand ... 100
On Poland	On demand ... 100
On Czechoslovakia	On demand ... 100
On Yugoslavia	On demand ... 100
On Rumania	On demand ... 100
On Bulgaria	On demand ... 100
On Greece	On demand ... 100
On Turkey	On demand ... 100
On Persia	On demand ... 100
On Mesopotamia	On demand ... 100
On India	On demand ... 100
On Ceylon	On demand ... 100
On Mauritius	On demand ... 100
On E. & S. Africa	On demand ... 100
On Egypt	On demand ... 100
On Greece	On demand ... 100
On Italy	On demand ... 100
On France	On demand ... 100
On Germany	On demand ... 100
On Belgium	On demand ... 100